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## Israelis Agree to New Talks

### Lebanese to Hear Pullback Plan On Thursday

**The Associated Press**  
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Israeli government has agreed to a new round of talks with Lebanese officials to outline a plan for a three-phase withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, the French president of the UN Security Council said Tuesday.

Claude de Kemontaria, the French representative who is chairing the 15-nation council for the month of January, said that the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, had informed the Security Council that the meeting would take place Thursday in the Lebanese border town of Naqura.

The military-level talks being held in Naqura under UN auspices were broken off by Israel last week after negotiations failed to make progress. The Israeli cabinet thereupon agreed on a unilateral withdrawal plan.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar met informally with the Security Council on Tuesday. French sources said he told the council that if, in reaction to the Israeli plan, the Lebanese government should propose a redeployment of the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, he would notify the council of the need for action.

The sources said the secretary-general's report was based on a telephone conversation he had earlier Tuesday with Brian E. Urquhart, the UN undersecretary-general for political affairs. Mr. Urquhart flew from Jerusalem to



Yitzhak Shamir

Beirut on Tuesday in an effort to keep Israeli-Lebanese lines of communications open on the withdrawal question.

Mr. Urquhart and his staff have worked out contingency plans for such things as the movement of UN peacekeeping forces into the Sidon area to protect Palestinian refugee camps there once Israeli troops are pulled out. Such a shift would require the approval of the Security Council.

A Lebanese diplomatic source, speaking privately, said that it might be possible for his government to coordinate with Israel on the first phase of the withdrawal without agreeing to the entire plan.

**Shamir Criticizes Plan**  
Earlier Tuesday, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel charged that withdrawal plans did not contain minimum security guarantees for northern Israel. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Shamir, who was outvoted Monday night when the cabinet adopted the plan, told state radio that rightists in the government coalition would try to change the withdrawal operation.

Under the plan, Israeli troops in

## Reagan to Request 11.7% Reduction In Budget for Arts

**By Robert Pear**  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will soon ask Congress to cut the budget of the National Endowment for the Arts by 11.7 percent, according to administration officials and budget documents prepared by the arts agency.

Its programs to support opera, music and dance would be cut most if Congress approved Mr. Reagan's proposal.

The budget documents show that the president will request \$144.5 million for the arts agency in the fiscal year 1986, \$500,000 more than he sought for the current fiscal year but down from the \$163.7 million appropriated by Congress.

According to the budget documents, the program for opera and musical theater would be cut by 18.3 percent, to \$4.9 million, while the music program would be cut 15 percent, to \$13 million, and dance would be cut 13.5 percent, to \$7.7 million.

Programs to support the visual arts, theater, museums and literature would all be cut more than 10 percent.

The endowment group is by far the largest single source of support for the arts in the United States. It makes \$500 million a year.

Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, said when he was told of the budget proposal that the cuts "would create a financial crisis" for many cultural institutions because "the private sector is unable to fill the gap created by cuts in federal support." Mr. Pell, who helped write the legislation creating the endowment in 1965, said he would oppose the cuts.

In the last four years, Congress has consistently provided more

money than Mr. Reagan requested for the arts agency. Members of Congress said it was difficult to predict what would happen this year because there was intense pressure to reduce the federal budget deficit, which is expected to exceed \$200 billion this year.

The overall 11.7-percent reduction in the arts endowment is comparable to cuts being proposed by the administration for other discretionary spending programs.

**Republicans' Wish List**  
Margaret Shapiro of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Republicans in the House of Representatives, trying to position themselves as the party of "new ideas," released on Monday a 252-item wish list for the new Congress that endorsed tax simplification, a freeze on U.S. contributions to the United Nations and a minimum length for the school day.

The Republicans called for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget and substantial spending cuts, but ruled out another two of the most commonly suggested methods of achieving it — tax increases and military spending cuts.

They held out for tax simplification in the form of a modified flat tax. But if that fails, the document proposes a variety of new tax credits that would cut the government money. These include breaks for day care, home care for the elderly, and training and hiring of "displaced homemakers."

In foreign relations, the Republican package backed continued financing of rebels fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua and economic and military aid to El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica and "friendly South American nations."

The Republicans conceded Monday that many of the proposals, including dozens pushed unsuccessfully by Mr. Reagan in his last four budgets, were likely to go nowhere in the House, where Democrats outnumber Republicans 253-182, with an Indiana seat still vacant.

But the package will show that "the Republicans are interested in laying claim to new ideas," said Representative Jerry Lewis, Republican of California, chairman of the House Republican Research Committee, which drafted the wide-ranging package.

In a partisan introduction, the Republicans asserted that the "new ideas" coming from younger members of the Democratic Party are simply "antiques touched up with varnish and gilt."

The document, titled "Ideas for Tomorrow: Choices for Today," was begun before the November elections, when it appeared that the Republicans might win enough seats to take de facto control of the House.

More moderate than the platform adopted by the Republican Party at its presidential nominating convention in August, the document sidesteps the subjects of abortion and school prayer. At the same time, it refers to the United States as a "major coalition" — the rallying cry used by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, a Democrat, in his presidential primary campaign.

Mr. Lewis said that some items mentioned in the party platform were not included in the "Ideas" package because, "I didn't want some people's choice of sensational headlines to obscure the effort to highlight these new ideas."

The House minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, and others said that House Republicans were unlikely to agree to a freeze this year on cost-of-living adjustments for the Social Security program of retirement benefits and disability payments. Senate Republicans are considering such a freeze as part of a deficit-reduction package.

Mr. Reagan, who campaigned for re-election on the promise that he would not cut Social Security, said last week that he would consider the cost-of-living freeze if it were supported by a strong bipartisan coalition in Congress.

Among other proposals in the document are: A "pay-as-you-go" system that would require that a new program have a source of funding, such as user fees, or be financed by cuts in an existing program; presidential line-item veto power over appropriations bills, and adoption of the Reagan administration's enterprise zone legislation, which would provide breaks to businesses that locate in depressed areas.

On defense, the package proposed funding for development of the Stealth bomber, continued deployment of the MX nuclear missile, upgrading of Minuteman missiles, research and development of the Midgetman missile and acquisition of 99 B1 bombers by the 1988 fiscal year.

**Tax Bills Introduced**  
The Senate and House have met two days this year, and of the 528 bills proposed in the House and

## Belgium To Delay Missiles

### Reagan Is Told Decision Could Await Elections

**By John M. Goshko**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Belgium, in a blow to U.S. hopes of stationing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as quickly as possible, has told President Ronald Reagan that it will not begin deploying its share of the missiles in March as planned and could delay a decision on deployment until after the Belgian elections in December.

That, Belgian officials said Tuesday, was the upshot of the White House meeting Monday at which Mr. Reagan failed to convince a wavering Prime Minister Wilfried Martens to adhere as closely as possible to the March deployment schedule.

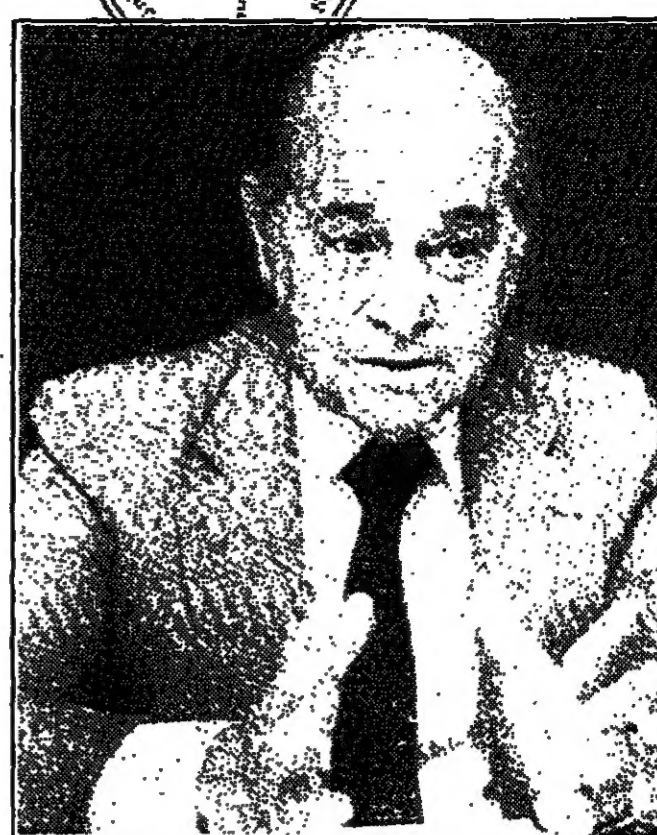
Instead, Mr. Martens' insistence that he needs more time to make a decision appeared to undercut the public assertions of U.S. officials that they remained "optimistic" about Belgium's acceptance of the missiles.

That left Reagan administration officials trying Tuesday to put the best face on the situation by contending that there had not been a firm decision to begin Belgian deployment in March. They also said that Mr. Martens had told Mr. Reagan that Belgium remained committed to NATO's 1979 decision to deploy the missiles by the end of 1987 unless the Russians agreed to reduce their arsenal.

U.S. officials want fast action by Belgium to show that Washington's partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are united on the missile question, thereby strengthening the U.S. hand as it prepares for new arms-control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

At their Geneva meeting last week, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, agreed that medium-range missiles in Europe would be one of the three types of weapons covered by the talks. The Reagan-Martens meeting marked the first post-Geneva test of NATO's resolve to press ahead with deployment in Western Europe of 572 U.S.-made cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

However, the best that Mr. Reagan could get was Mr. Martens' promise that his government will decide its next move by the end of March. Belgian officials said later that even if Mr. Martens does set a deployment timetable in March, it will have to pass debate in the Belgian parliament. They added that Mr. Martens might decide to postpone a decision until after the Belgian national elections scheduled for December.



Tancred Neves takes office March 15 as Brazil's president.

## Kanak Leader Accuses French Envoy in Slaying

**The Associated Press**

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — The leader of the pro-independence movement in this French island territory accused the authorities Tuesday of involvement in the killing of his security chief.

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, head of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, said that Eloi Machoro was "murdered with the agreement" of the French government envoy, Edgard Pisani, and the Gendarmerie commander, General Jean Delbéro.

Mr. Machoro was killed along with his aide, Marcel Nonnaro, in what police described as a shoot-out on Saturday. He was the security chief of the provisional government declared by the Kanak front last year after it boycotted territorial elections in the Pacific island chain.

The native Kanak, or Melanesian, population is about 40 percent of New Caledonia's population of 140,000; the rest are European, Polynesian and Asian immigrants. The settlers generally oppose the Kanak demand for independence from France.

Mr. Tjibaou issued a seven-page statement demanding a parliamentary inquiry and judicial proceedings against "those who gave the order to fire, and those who carry the responsibility."

On Monday, the French territorial authorities charged 37 Melanesians with rebellion. They were arrested in the confrontation in which Mr. Machoro was killed.

Mr. Machoro was buried Tuesday near the town of Thio in a

ceremony attended by about 600 people and an armed honor guard. The official report on the confrontation, which occurred at a remote farmstead occupied by Mr. Machoro and about 40 followers, said that marksmen of a special Gendarmerie intervention squad had been told to aim only to wound them in the shoulder.

Late Monday, four fishing boats were dynamited at a port near Thio. The boats were owned by Thio's European mayor and had been "requisitioned" by the independence movement since last November.

Mr. Tjibaou's statement did not reject negotiations over the future of the islands, but said that the front "will remain inflexible on the return of the sovereignty of the Kanak people in its land." He said that Mr. Pisani's recent plan for a referendum on independence in association with France was "compromised by the fact its author has a smell of blood on his hands."

Before Mr. Tjibaou's statement, Mr. Pisani's office denied a claim by independence supporters that the envoy had promised the anti-independence party that Mr. Machoro would be arrested to compensate for the murder last week of a 17-year-old white.

Mr. Pisani ordered a curfew and state of emergency Saturday in response to the rioting that followed the killing of the teen-ager and the two Melanesians. On Tuesday, he eased the curfew hours in response to complaints of hotel and restaurant owners of poor business.

## Rightist Angels on U.S. Shoulder Christian Fundamentalism Comes of Political Age

**By Kathy Sawyer**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — In 1980, Ronald Reagan, then a presidential candidate, told them, "I endorse you." In the years since, conservative Christians, commonly called the "religious right" or the "new Christian right," have settled like an angel of conscience on the nation's right shoulder, redefining the terms of public debate.

They speak of receiving messages from the Lord as matters of fact as those of another American subculture speak of getting in touch with their feelings.

The spotlight now shines on their faith because, unlike traditional fundamentalists, who shunned politics and concentrated on salvation, the new-style conservative Christian activists have become involved in the hurly-burly of secular social and political fights.

With the Reverend Jerry L. Falwell's organization, the Moral Majority, in the vanguard, they have campaigned for conservative candidates and heavily lobbied Congress on a wide range of "family issues."

They advocate the outlawing of abortion, seek stricter laws against pornography and oppose the Equal Rights Amendment and liberalized laws guaranteeing civil rights for homosexuals. They are particularly active in education issues, favoring classroom prayer, tuition tax credits for private religious schools and opposing the busing of children for racial balance.

Conservative Christians readily acknowledge that their faith makes them suspect in the minds of many of their co-workers and neighbors, who stereotype their kind as bigoted, redneck, often illiterate Bible-thumpers out on the fringes of American secular life.

In the years following the civil rights crusades and other social upheavals of the 1960s, when it became unpopular to speak ill of blacks and other minorities, the Christian right remained almost the only minority that it was socially acceptable to ridicule.

As the nation opens its eyes to them in the 1980s, however, it finds that they are the family up the street, huge in number, diverse and securely entwined in society's mainstream.

In the age of hydrogen bombs and computer dating, "born-again" Christians who take the Bible as God's literal truth account for at least one-fifth of the U.S. population, or about 35 million adults, concentrated in the South and rural Midwest, according to polling experts. Most of them, 85 percent by one estimate, are white.

They subscribe to a rich diversity of doctrinal interpretations, but what unites most conservative Christians is their belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ and in the literal truth of the Bible, their



President Ronald Reagan, during the 1984 election campaign, with a T-shirt that reads: Run Christian Run.

"symbol of certitude" from Eden to Armageddon.

In a society groping for answers in a jungle of moral ambiguity, they seem unambiguously certain that they have found "the answer."

At the core of this movement is a "transitional group" of aspiring lower- and middle-class families on the move from a traditional rural past to the economically promising but often terrifying cities of the New South, sociologists say.

They look to their new-style churches for more than what the old Bible Belt churches could provide — to serve as a cultural bridge, to shelter them and to give them voice in a secular Babel.

Their movement sounds the warning that American society, founded on the revolutionary principle of religious freedom, has moved beyond the mere separation of church and state to the banishment of religion and values from public life, a dilemma described starkly by one theologian as "the naked public square" where anything goes.

"I believe the Judeo-Christian ethic is what we're dealing with — not a movement of wild-eyed conservatives," said Larry Lea, young pastor of the fundamentalist Church on the Rock east of Dallas, one of the fastest growing congregations in the country.

"What has gripped this society is a returning to roots."

"The country is much more fundamentalist than I think is generally realized," said George Gallup, the pollster, who took a special interest in religious questions.

According to his polling, 44 percent of all the people in this country believe in creationism — that God created man during the last 10,000 years. About one-third of the population can be called literalists who believe the Bible is literally true, word for word," he said. "It seems amazing, but it's true."

Conservative Christians are a more complex group than is commonly understood, according to those who study them. Defining them is not easy because the terms are in flux, blurry and overlapping, and are themselves a matter of dispute. Many, if you ask, simply say they are "good Christians."

It is impossible to generalize without stepping on someone else's definition, but a sampling of religious and political scholars outlined several broad types:

• Fundamentalists: Tend to emphasize doctrine and belief, read the Bible literally, traditionally have been uneasy with the secular world. They include some who call themselves "devils" (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## Supreme Court Expands Power to Search Pupils

**The Associated Press**

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court, calling drug use and violent crime in public schools "major social problems," gave school officials Tuesday more legal power to search students.

The court ruled, 6-3, that public school teachers and administrators do not need court warrants nor the same justifications that police officers need before searching a student.

Searches of students are justified "when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the search will turn up evidence that the student has violated or is violating either the law or the rules of the school," Justice Byron R. White wrote for the court.

One of the dissenters, Justice John Paul Stevens, said the decision allowed searches for "even the most trivial school regulation."

"For the court," Justice Stevens said, "a search for curlers and sun glasses in order to enforce the school dress code is apparently just as important as a search for evidence of heroin addiction or violent gang activity."

The court unanimously ruled that school officials, like police officers, must adhere to the U.S. Constitution's ban on unreasonable searches and seizures. In other words, students have some constitutionally protected privacy rights.

But six members, led by Justice White, said that teachers do not have to meet the "probable cause" standard that is applied when a court judges whether a police search was reasonable.

"The substantial need of teachers and administrators for freedom to maintain order in the schools does not require strict adherence to the requirement that searches be based on probable cause to believe that the subject of the search has violated or is violating the law," Justice White said.

"Rather, the legality of a search

of a student should depend simply on the reasonableness, under all the circumstances, of the search," he said.

The court cautioned school officials against "excessively intrusive" searches.

Justice White noted that "maintaining order in the classroom has never been easy." He added that in recent years "school disorder has often taken particularly ugly forms: Drug use and violent crimes in the schools have become major social problems."

Prior to Tuesday's ruling, many school officials had expressed the hope it would strengthen the position of teachers to maintain discipline in schools. Numerous school systems, especially those in big cities, have adopted random searches, the use of metal detectors, and, in some cases, strip searches to seek out weapons and drugs.

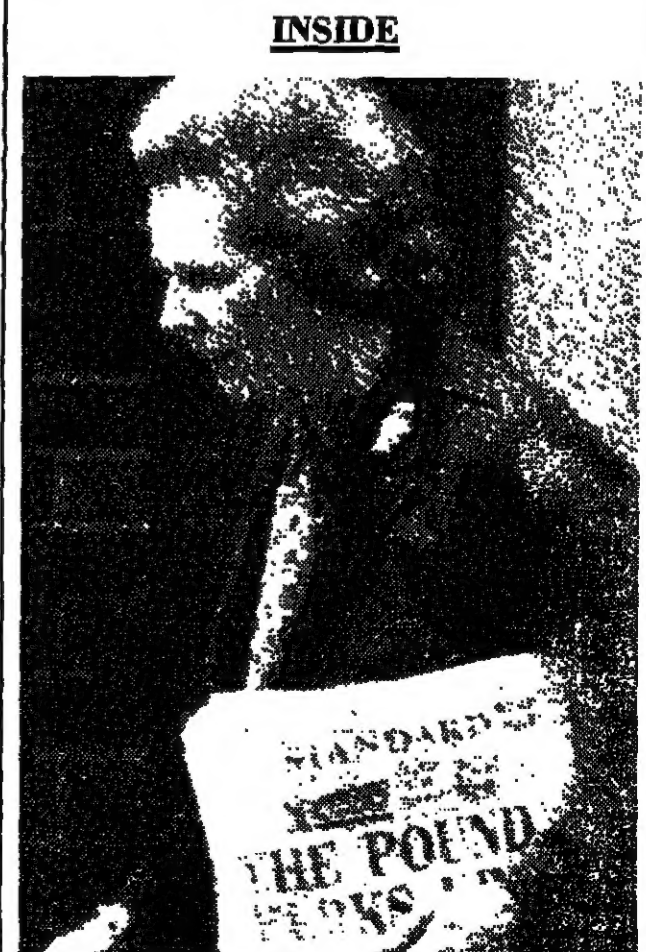
The violence appeared to reach a peak in the late 1970s, the National Education Association reported last year. A U.S. government study in 1978 showed that 282,000 students and 2,500 teachers were assaulted in school each month.

Although figures show a decline in school violence after that year, the problem has continued, especially in large cities.

Tuesday's ruling reinstated a delinquency finding against a former Piscataway, New Jersey, high school student who four years ago, at the age of 14, admitted to selling marijuana to fellow students.

An assistant vice principal found the marijuana while searching the girl's purse after she was caught smoking cigarettes in a school rest room. The girl eventually was tried as a juvenile, found to be delinquent and sentenced to one year probation.

The New Jersey Supreme Court overturned the delinquency finding, after ruling that the girl's constitutional rights against unreasonable searches had been violated.



GOOD NEWS FOR THATCHER — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher carried a newspaper Tuesday reporting that the pound rallied. She dismissed charges that her government mishandled the crisis. Page 9.

■ Angola asked the United Nations for relief to save 627,000 victims of drought and war. Page 3.

■ Senator Helms' call for a stock takeover of CBS is seen as unlikely to bring conservative pressure on the coverage of news. Page 3.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. industrial production increased 0.6 percent last month, the largest rise in the last five months. But retailers recorded a 0.1-percent decline in sales, the first in four months. Page 9.

### TOMORROW

Computer science is becoming such a popular major at U.S. colleges that some schools must limit admissions.



# France Plans Private Television System Similar to Britain's

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bowing to increasing public pressure, President François Mitterrand is expected to announce on Wednesday how he plans to establish commercial television stations to compete with the three state-controlled channels.

The aim is to establish a system similar to that in Britain, where both public and private television operate.

Mr. Mitterrand disclosed on Jan. 4 his intention to permit private groups to establish television operations but provided no details. He was expected to be questioned about the issue during a Wednesday television interview devoted to domestic issues.

According to senior government officials, Mr. Mitterrand's decision was a response to pressures from within his cabinet, from large media interests, municipalities and illegal "pirate" television stations that have proliferated throughout France.

Establishment of a private sector in television would be the first step in ending the state monopoly over French television established after World War II. It follows the government's decision in 1982 that allowed about 1,000 private radio stations to operate alongside the state-controlled radio network.

There has been increasing pressure to free French radio and television from government controls. On Dec. 8, about 100,000 young people demonstrated against a temporary ban on operations of some private FM radio stations in Paris. "It showed us how sensitive the issue is," said a media adviser to Mr. Mitterrand.

Many private television stations already have transmitted programs illegally but have been closed down quickly by police. The private groups seek the establishment of local, regional or national networks that would rely on advertising revenue.

Although many details have not been decided, the government plans a system under which both private and government-controlled television could operate, possibly as early as next year.

"From the president on down, we are decided on deregulating and creating a place for the private sector in French TV," said the Mitterrand adviser, adding that the model was Britain's system.

The British Broadcasting Corp. was granted a monopoly over radio broadcasting in Britain in 1927 and it later was extended to cover television. That monopoly was ended in 1955 when the government permitted the establishment of the Independent Television Authority, an association of regional independent stations. Private radio stations were allowed to begin operations in the early 1970s.

"What we still do not know is how to bring it all together," said an adviser to Prime Minister Laurent Fabius. The adviser emphasized that the government wanted to maintain its "historical" role in television.

The French government plans to maintain three networks under state control and continue support for several government-backed projects, such as the building of a new television satellite and a 60-billion-franc (\$6.18 billion) plan to provide cable service to at least four million homes, hotels, banks and other outlets in the 1990s.

The plan-cable would provide subscribers with access to computerized information services and a dozen more television channels, which are expected to be both public and private.

An indication that the government plans to proceed slowly surfaced on Monday when Mr. Fabius said he was naming a lawyer and consultant, Jean-Denis Bredin, to prepare a study on privatization. Mr. Bredin is expected to submit his recommendations within three months.

"We are not rushing into this plan because there are certain risks and uncertainties we want to examine thoroughly first," the Fabius adviser said.

The official noted that the government still planned to launch in July 1986 a satellite that would be able to transmit programs over three new television channels, two of them government-controlled and one private.

However, one of the participants, Cie. Television Luxembourg, a private television company based in Luxembourg, has threatened to withdraw from the satellite project if the government allows a private national network. C.T.L. then would become a candidate for one of the new private stations.

Canal Plus, the government-backed pay television channel, also would become a candidate should the government allow a network financed by advertising. Canal Plus, established as a fourth station last November, is financed directly by subscribers.

"This could mean giving up what we have worked so hard to obtain," said one Canal Plus executive, "but the fact that new advertising would be involved has changed a lot of the thinking."

Under the current system, the government restricts advertising revenues of the three state-controlled networks to about 27 percent of their annual financial resources. Last year, that totaled almost 3 billion francs.

Advertising executives estimate that if French television were privatized, that amount would double or possibly triple. Government officials said the volume would increase so that advertising now going to the three government channels would not be affected.

"There is enormous, unexploited potential, and most of our clients, including big multinationals, are interested in taking advantage of what the government may be planning," said Robert Aptaker, vice president and general manager of Marsteller SA, the French subsidiary of Marsteller Inc., a large U.S. advertising agency. "But we would first like to know what the government is planning specifically."

About 50 cities, including Paris, have requested government permission to establish local private stations. Many of the cities already have established joint venture companies with private interests, mainly publishing companies and banks, that want to develop programs and advertising for the new stations.

Several dozen small private stations could embarrass the government, particularly with the approach of parliamentary elections in the spring of 1986, if they resume transmission.

"What are we going to do in the next few months if the illegal operators start sending? Send in riot police?" said the Mitterrand media adviser. "We cannot afford to do that."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Beijing Student Dispute Is Resolved

BEIJING (APF) — Authorities at a Beijing university have announced a compromise with students on a dispute over educational stipends that had led students to defy a ban on putting up wall posters.

Observers said the university's response to the protest was consistent with a slight loosening of controls on the freedom of expression that has followed recent economic reforms.

The student protest centered on the university's carrying out of an Education Ministry directive eliminating monthly stipends of 18 yuan (slightly more than \$6) during winter and summer breaks. Under the compromise, some of the money saved by the elimination of the stipends will go to needy students.

### Taiwan Arrests Own Agents in Killing

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan announced Tuesday it had arrested an unspecified number of its own military intelligence agents and suspended the head of the agency, General Wang Hsi-ling, in connection with the murder of a dissident Taiwanese author in California last year.

The government did not disclose how many agents were being held. It said a special committee had been set up to investigate the agency, which is subordinate to the Defense Ministry.

Henry Liu, who frequently criticized Taiwan's president, Chiang Ching-kuo, was shot by three persons outside his home in Daly, California, Oct. 15. The statement said, "The government is deeply shocked by the involvement of our intelligence officials in Liu's murder."

### 16 Sanctuary Activists Indicted in U.S.

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — Sixteen people, including a Protestant minister, two Roman Catholic priests and three nuns, were charged Monday in a federal indictment with conspiring to transport illegal aliens from Central America in an effort to provide them sanctuary in the United States.

The church-sponsored sanctuary movement, which began in Tucson and has spread across the United States, has worked to bring Central American refugees, mainly from El Salvador and Guatemala, into the country.

Members of the movement contend that the 1980 Refugee Act allows legal asylum for refugees who are fleeing political oppression and violence. The U.S. government contends that most people leaving those countries do so for economic reasons and thus are ineligible for special status.

### West Germans File Anti-Pershing Suit

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (UPI) — Six persons filed suit in West Germany's highest court Tuesday, alleging that the U.S.-made Pershing-2 nuclear missile is a danger to civilians.

Prompted by Friday's accident with a Pershing rocket in which three U.S. soldiers were killed, they filed a joint suit with the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe saying the weapon contravenes the constitutional provision that every citizen enjoy "inviolability" and "the right to life."

A Bremen law professor, Wolfgang Daubler, said the suit, brought by four lawyers, a judge and a policeman, was based on the safety record of the Pershing-2. He said he would argue that the rocket posed the same danger to civilians as an unsafe nuclear power station. A U.S. Army spokesman on Monday said the cause of the accident at a training ground north of Stuttgart was an unexplained spontaneous ignition of a motor.

### CIA Analyst Defends CBS Program

NEW YORK (LAT) — A former CIA analyst, Sam Adams, has told a U.S. jury here that General William C. Westmoreland caused a "massive falsification" of intelligence during the Vietnam War by imposing a ceiling upon the numbers of enemy troops.

Ending two days of testimony Monday as a witness for CBS in the retired general's libel suit, Mr. Adams insisted that the network's disputed 1982 documentary, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," was a careful and "accurate reflection of what went on."

The intelligence community, he said, tried to fool the American people about the strength of U.S. adversaries in Vietnam, but "would not fool ourselves. It explains in part how we managed to lose this war." The CBS documentary in 1982 contended that General Westmoreland, as U.S. troop commander in Vietnam, was part of a conspiracy to underestimate enemy strength so it would appear that the war was going better for the United States than was the case.

### U.S. Said to Plan Aid to Mozambique

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is opening a "limited" military aid relationship with Mozambique, reflecting what officials say is a major improvement in U.S. relations with the country over the past two years.

U.S. officials, who spoke only on condition they not be identified, said that the administration is planning \$1 million in nonlethal military assistance for Mozambique in the 1985 fiscal year and an additional \$150,000 for training Mozambican military forces.

"We seek to develop a limited military relationship with Mozambique," said Robert Bruce, a spokesman in the U.S. State Department's bureau of African affairs. Until recently, the former Portuguese colony was considered a loyal ally of Moscow.

### For the Record

Yuri Kolesnikov, an aide to the cultural attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, has been expelled from Spain, sources at the Foreign Affairs Ministry said Tuesday. They gave no reasons for his expulsion. (AP)

The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, agreed Tuesday to a draw in the 41st game of their match. Mr. Karpov, who leads 5-1, needs only one more victory to retain the championship. Play is to resume Wednesday. (AP)

A Senate ethics panel report Tuesday cleared Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, of any wrongdoing in his wife's acceptance of \$55,000 from a Greek tycoon, Basil Tsakos, saying "no one witness" testified there was corruption involved. (UPI)

## Last of Asylum-Seekers Leave Prague Embassy

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BONN — The last six of as many as 160 East Germans who occupied West Germany's embassy in Prague in an attempt to gain passage to the West abandoned their sit-in Tuesday and returned home by train.

Their departure, which came a day before an offer of immunity from prosecution by East German authorities was to expire, ended a four-month ordeal that frustrated and embarrassed the governments of both Germany.

Heinrich Wundelen, Bonn's minister for intra-German relations, said that he now expected East Germany to relax curbs on exit visas for hundreds of thousands of East Germans reportedly seeking to emigrate.

He added that those who participated in the occupation would be allowed to go to the West "within a reasonable period."

More than 35,000 East Germans were permitted to go to the West last year, far more than at any time since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961. But the pace of emigration slowed drastically in recent months as the East German government emphasized its determination to resolve the embassy siege without bowing to the refugees' demands for guaranteed exit visas.

Wolfgang Vogel, an East Berlin lawyer who acted as a mediator on behalf of Erich Honecker, the East German leader, said Tuesday that the six remaining East Germans left the Prague embassy "of their own free will" and will apply to emigrate through legal channels.

He warned against any new occupations.

"I warn very solemnly and emphatically against any kind of attempt at repetition," said Mr. Vogel, who has handled most refugee transactions for his government. "No one shall be able to reproach me for not having made this sufficiently clear."

West German officials have repeatedly urged East Germans not to occupy diplomatic missions. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has issued frequent appeals on West German television, which reaches about 70 percent of East Germany's 17 million citizens, contending that such actions jeopardize orderly emigration and strain the delicate ties between the two Germany.

Last year, more than 60 East Germans obtained exit visas by occupying the U.S. Embassy and the West German diplomatic mission in East Berlin.

In October, the Bonn government declared that it was closing its embassy in Prague because the building was full.

West German officials attributed the rush into the Prague embassy to fears among East Germans that legal emigration channels were about to be closed.

West German officials said that more than 350 East Germans passed through the Prague embassy during the four-month occupation, with new arrivals replacing those who eventually left.

The West German government does not recognize a separate East German nationality, offering a passport and citizenship to all Germans.



A Belgian policeman inspected the wreckage of a car bomb that exploded Tuesday outside a U.S. Army building in Brussels. The Fighting Communist Cells claimed responsibility.

## German and French Guerrilla Groups Announce Joint Anti-NATO 'Front'

Reuters

PARIS — Two major urban guerrilla groups in France and West Germany are joining forces with the aim of attacking North Atlantic Treaty Organization targets, according to a document received here Tuesday.

In a statement sent to Reuters in Paris, the two groups, West Ger-

many's Red Army Faction and France's Direct Action, said they were forming a joint "political-military front in Western Europe" with NATO as its main target.

An officer of the Criminal Brigade at Paris police headquarters, which is responsible for keeping track of urban guerrilla activities, said he had not heard of the statement but added: "It certainly is of great interest to us. We will be checking further." He declined to say more.

The Red Army Faction and Direct Action have claimed responsibility for several murders and gun and bomb attacks in their respective countries in the past several years, mostly against Western defense personnel and installations. The Red Army Faction also has targeted bankers and businessmen; Direct Action has attacked rightists and Israelis.

The German group's activity was at its most intense in the 1970s, when Hans-Martin Schleyer, a West German business leader, was kidnapped and killed; Jürgen Ponto, head of the Dresdner Bank, was shot to death, and a Lufthansa Airlines plane was hijacked to Mogadishu, Somalia.

Direct Action came to prominence in France in 1980 with a series of attacks against government buildings, and more recently, bomb attacks in Paris.

Police have defined occasional links between various guerrilla groups in Western Europe, but Tuesday's statement was an unusual public declaration of an intention to join forces.

"Attacks against the multinational structures of NATO, against its bases and its strategies, against its plans and its propaganda, constitute the first large mobilization," the statement said.

In October, a Belgian group calling itself the Fighting Communist Cells claimed responsibility for several bomb attacks against companies it said were involved in producing U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles.

In Bonn, an Interior Ministry spokesman said that security experts assumed there was cooperation between international terrorist groups, but he said he had no knowledge of a specific link between the French and West German organizations.

■ **U.S. Building Bombed**

The Fighting Communist Cells claimed responsibility for a car bomb explosion Tuesday that heavily damaged a U.S. Army support building less than a mile from NATO headquarters. The Associated Press reported in Brussels.

Police said that two U.S. military police guards were slightly injured by flying glass. The bombing was the eighth in Belgium in four months.

In a statement received by the Brussels newspaper, Le Soir, the group claimed links with the Red Army Faction and warned of further actions that could "wound or kill Yankee military and their accomplices."

■ **Tourism Grows in Northern Ireland Despite IRA Activity, Board Says**

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Tourism has become one of the few growing industries in Northern Ireland despite the violent struggle of the outlawed Irish Republican Army against British rule, according to the Tourist Board.

More than one million visitors are expected in 1985, compared with 940,000 last year, the board said Sunday. About 430,000 of all the visitors in 1984 were from the Irish Republic, south of the border partitioning the island, and 400,000 were from the British mainland.

A board spokesman said that American tourists to Ireland who were previously too frightened to travel north now are crossing the border "in coachloads."

He said that 60,000 Americans and Canadians visited Northern Ireland last year, an increase of nearly 20 percent over 1983.

"Tourism is rapidly recovering in spite of the violence," the spokesman said. "The scenic beauties of Northern Ireland are second to none and once visitors sample what this country has to offer, they keep coming back."

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■ **Soviet Media Focuses on Chernenko**

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet press kept President Konstantin U. Chernenko before the public Tuesday after the postponement of a meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact renewed diplomatic speculation about the state of his health.

All the main dailies gave front-page prominence to the foreword to a Polish edition of writings by Mr. Chernenko. The foreword to Mr. Chernenko's book, "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" was also carried fully by Tass and was the lead item in Monday's television news.

Western diplomats said Mr. Chernenko's health seemed the only likely reason for Monday's announcement that the meeting, due to begin Tuesday in Sofia, had been put off indefinitely. The Soviet leader, who is 73, is thought to have emphysema, and doctors said he has been advised to avoid severe cold and trips by plane.

## U.S. Tracking Big Satellite From Soviet

By Wayne Biddle  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union recently launched one of its largest satellites in the history of its space program, a device that required special tracking efforts by the U.S. Air Force, according to a spokeswoman for the North American Aerospace Defense Command.

The spokeswoman, Kay Cormier, said Monday that the satellite "had to bring in extra specialists" to follow the satellite after its launching on Sept. 28. She said that there was no precedent for the extensive maneuvering the satellite accomplished once in orbit.

"We assume it was launched on a Proton booster," said Marcia Smith, an expert on Soviet space programs at the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. The Proton rocket is the largest operational Russian booster, capable of lifting 50,000-pound (22,700-kilogram) cargoes into low orbits around the Earth.

The U.S. space shuttle can put about 32,000 pounds into a position similar to that reached by the Proton-launched satellite in September. The Proton is comparable to the Titan-3 boosters used by the U.S. Air Force to launch communications and reconnaissance satellites.

Mrs. Cormier said that the Soviet satellite, designated Cosmos-1603, is in a roughly circular orbit about 528 miles (852 kilometers) high. Its orbit is inclined 71 degrees from the Equator, she said, which would enable it to make frequent passes over the United States.

## Israelis Agree to New Talks; Beirut to Hear Pullback Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

western Lebanon would pull back from the Awali River to positions in the Litani-Nabatieh region, about 15 kilometers (9 miles) from the border, within five weeks. They would give up the populous Sidon area, scene of almost daily hit-and-run attacks on the army.

On Monday, two Israeli soldiers were killed in bomb attacks in the south, bringing Israel's total losses to 607 dead since it invaded Lebanon in June 1982.

■ **Gemayel Meets Russian**

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon invited the Soviet ambassador, Alexander Soldatov, for a working lunch Tuesday, hours before discussing security arrangements for southern Lebanon with United Nations officials.

■ **Weicker Arrested At Protest on Bias**

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, apparently became on Monday the first U.S. senator ever arrested for an act of civil disobedience. He was one of five people arrested at a demonstration outside the South African Embassy to protest that country's policies of racial segregation.

"Apartheid exists not because of a few South African political leaders," said Mr. Weicker. "It exists because a whole world, and that includes us, tolerates it by silence."

He said there was no difference between the silence that "envelops" the plight of black South Africans and the silence "which wasted yesterday's European Jew."

The liberal Republican senator was charged with demonstrating within 500 feet (152 meters) of an embassy, a misdemeanor. More than 650 people — including 16 Democratic members of the House of Representatives — have been arrested in Washington and elsewhere since protests against apartheid began at the embassy on Nov. 21.

In a separate action, the FDA is seeking to halt the sales of drugs sold as aphrodisiacs without prescription, saying that such products have not been proven safe and effective. It urged those suffering from "decreased libido and impaired sexual performance" to seek professional treatment rather than to "self-medicate."

■ **U.S. Seeks to Ban Drugs To Restore Hair, Libido**

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has proposed a ban on the sale of all non-prescription drug products sold to prevent or reverse baldness. It called the products an "area of considerable consumer fraud," and said that there is no scientific evidence that such lotions and creams work.

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# Angola Seeks UN Relief to Save 627,000

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Angola has asked the UN disaster relief agency to help save 627,000 people in its central and southern provinces who are suffering because of drought and the aftermath of fighting with guerrillas and raids by South African forces.

A report issued here Monday by the agency, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, said 500,000 of those people were in the plateau regions of Huila, Namibe, and 127,000 in Huila, Cuanene, Kwanza, Okavango, to the south.

The report said the Angolan government's concern was fully shared by international relief bodies operating in the country.

The situation, the agency said, was most difficult in the plateau areas because precarious security made it dangerous to send supplies by land, and that had aggravated food shortages.

The World Food Program is operating a three-month plan sending supplies worth \$1.3 million via South-West Africa to Lubango, Matola and Kipango in the south, the report said. It noted that the Angolan government had a pilot reconstruction plan for the southern provinces, where the economy has suffered because of fighting, but was waiting for the complete evacuation of South African troops.

**Loss of Funds Denied**  
Robert Lindsey of The New York Times reported earlier from Los Angeles.

L. Joe Bass, founder of the International Christian Aid organization, denied Monday that his group had misappropriated millions of dollars in donations meant for victims of famine in Ethiopia. He said his



L. Joe Bass, founder of the International Christian Aid organization, denying that his group had misappropriated millions in donations meant for the victims of the famine in Ethiopia.

organization had become the target of a "witch hunt."

"There are no missing millions. There is no missing money," Mr. Bass said at a news conference.

Mr. Bass's group in recent months has mounted an extensive TV appeal for famine victims and is the subject of investigations by U.S. state and local district attorneys. He said the group had raised just \$251,487 in the last two months of 1984 and \$83,000 this year.

Overall, he said his organization had raised \$34 million in the 1983

fiscal year, which he said was spent on various aid programs in the Third World, fund-raising, administration and unspecified Christian religious missionary work.

An agency of the Better Business Bureau, in an analysis of the organization's spending in 1983, concluded that only 41 percent of its income was devoted to programs cited in its fund-raising solicitations.

Last week Nello Pandelli, International Christian Aid's director of communications, said that because the Ethiopian government had not

permitted it to provide aid there directly, it was instead channeling aid through a French organization, Doctors Without Borders. Subsequently, the director of the French group said that it had received not "one centime" from International Christian Aid.

Monday, Mr. Bass asserted that his group had shipped \$10,000 in medicine to it on Dec. 22. He said he could not explain why Doctors Without Borders had denied receiving any help, other than to speculate that the medicine was still in transit. "It's been shipped," he said.

## Official Says More May Die In Ethiopian Derailment

By Clifford D. May  
New York Times Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Ethiopian rescue officials said Tuesday that all those injured in the derailment of a train on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti line were now receiving medical treatment and that the bodies of the deceased had been removed from the scene of the accident.

According to government reports issued Monday, 392 people were killed and 370 injured when the train plunged from a bridge outside the Ethiopian town of Awash on Sunday. It was nearly seven hours before rescue workers learned of the accident and managed to reach the victims.

Of those injured, some were said Tuesday to be in critical condition. "The death toll may be higher," said Girma Kidane, an Ethiopian Red Cross spokesman, "but the latest figures are not known yet."

An investigation into the cause of the derailment was continuing Tuesday. Several Ethiopian officials said they suspected that the train tumbled on to the bridge at high speed, creating a whiplash effect that threw the rear car from the track and pulled the three others with it.

Mr. Girma said that contrary to earlier reports, only four of the five cars of the train fell 35 feet (about 10 meters) from the bridge into a ravine.

"This is the worst train accident in the history of our country," said Teferra Shiwel, secretary general of the Ethiopian Red Cross, after visiting the crash site.

## Helms Call for Stock Takeover of CBS Seen as Unlikely to Affect News Policy

By Robert Shogan and Tom Redburn  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse A. Helms's call for a national campaign to buy stock in CBS Inc. and bring conservative pressure to bear on its news coverage is unlikely to give conservatives control over the network or even significant influence over its news policies, financial analysts and media leaders say.

Many analysts and political experts suggested, instead, that the proposed campaign appears to be aimed more at gaining publicity and hands for the causes supported by Senator Helms than at taking financial control of CBS, which the North Carolina Republican calls "the most anti-Reagan network."

Senator Helms, in a five-page letter to be mailed Jan. 21 to 1 million households, asks conservatives not only to buy stock in the network but also to send money to an organization called Fairness in Media.

The letter, disclosed last week by the News and Observer in Raleigh, North Carolina, said the group needs \$277,000 "to produce TV and radio ads and send letters to urge other conservatives to purchase CBS stock."

Analysts say it would cost \$1 billion or more to buy one-half of CBS's nearly 30 million shares of stock, now valued at about \$75 a share, and such an attempt would face a legal obstacle course of government regulations.

"Nobody is going to get control of CBS through a cockamammy scheme like this," Tony Hoffman, director of corporate finance for



Senator Jesse Helms

the investment banking company of Crain and Co. of New York, said Monday. "It's very definitely a publicity stunt which leads me to suspect that it's just a brilliant fund-raising gimmick."

Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post — like CBS a frequent target for criticism by conservatives — dismissed the notion that the threat of a takeover would affect CBS's news operations. "I think it's pretty much of an empty gesture," he said. "It's not going to affect CBS. You know, the Moonies announced they were buying stock in the Post a while back. Well, I don't think that put the fear of God into us, do you?"

Read Irvine, chairman of the board of Accuracy in Media, a private press group that monitors the press, said the impact of the Helms plan depended on how much CBS stock he could persuade conserva-

tives to buy. "If you get a significant amount," Mr. Irvine said, "it would probably reinforce the tendency that already exists for some of the media to re-examine their status and the reasons why they have lost public esteem."

A spokeswoman for CBS declined to go beyond the network's statement of last week in which it said it "reports the news accurately and fairly" and vowed to maintain the independence and integrity of its news organization.

Shawn Sheehan, senior vice president of the National Association of Broadcasters, pointed out that at CBS and other networks the news operations are insulated from overall corporate management, precisely to avoid stockholder influence.

CBS has about 29.7 million shares outstanding, owned by about 24,000 shareholders. According to information compiled by Paul Kagan, an investment consultant in Carmel, California, about two-thirds of CBS stock is owned by institutional investors such as pension funds, insurance companies, and large investment firms.

The single largest owner of CBS stock is William S. Paley, the founder of the company, who owned 6.35 percent, or just under two million shares, as of February last year.

Analysts estimated that CBS could cost as much as \$130 a share in a takeover attempt, which means that Senator Helms's group might have to raise almost \$2 billion to buy half of the company's stock.

Although the CBS network is not regulated by the government, the Federal Communications Commission, according to analysts, would have to approve any group trying to acquire more than 10 percent of CBS stock.

## Italian Gun To Replace Colt .45 As Sidearm of U.S. Army Officers

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has decided to supply its military officers with Italian-made Beretta pistols, replacing the Colt .45-caliber automatic pistol that has been the army officers' standard sidearm since 1911.

The choice of the Beretta 9mm weapon, announced Monday by the Pentagon, ends an intense competition spurred by a 1978 survey by the U.S. House Appropriations Committee that found a proliferation of various types of pistols and ammunition among the armed services despite the army's preference for the Colt.

When the army chose the Italian company of Fabbrica d'Armi Pietro Beretta SpA, only one other company was in the running, a Pentagon statement said. That company, Marchetti of Switzerland and West Germany, produces the Sig-Sauer pistol.

Colt Industries of Hartford, Connecticut, took itself out of the running because it would be unable to meet the army's delivery schedules, an army spokesman said.

By shifting to a 9mm weapon, the U.S. military will adopt pistols and ammunition compatible with those used by other North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

The Pentagon said that Beretta would be awarded a five-year contract to manufacture 315,930 weapons to supply the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. The army, which is handling the purchase for the other services, said that the overall price would be more than \$50 million.

## Brazil's Neves: A Grandfather Figure to Steer a Course of Conciliation

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

BRASILIA — When Tancredino Neves became governor of Minas Gerais on behalf of Brazil's main opposition party in 1983, he seemed content at the age of 73 to climax a long political career running his home state.

"This was always my aspiration," he recalled.

Yet when the opposition began looking last year for a presidential candidate who could unite their own factions and be acceptable to the outgoing military regime, they drafted Mr. Neves as the personification of political conciliation and moderation.

During the months of meetings and negotiations that preceded his election as president Tuesday, he presented himself as a symbol of national consensus. The endorsement of his candidacy by almost all key interest groups and ideological

currents in the country had turned the indirect election into a form of popular acclamation.

In this, his age seemed to serve him well. He will be 75 when he takes office on March 15. He is in good health and looks younger than his years, but he nonetheless projected the image of a grandfatherly figure who promises decency and fairness and who demands hard work and responsibility.

In reality, he is less stern, although he rarely smiles. When pressed, he describes himself as a "left-of-center reformer," but his instinct is one of cautious pragmatism, much as Brazilians would expect of a mineiro, a man from Minas Gerais.

"The mineiro temperament is reflective," he once explained, as if providing a self-portrait. "He abhors radicalism, he's eminently conciliatory, he's a man of the

mountains and, as such, introspective."

And like a good mineiro, Tancredino, as he is generally referred to here, talks little. In press conferences, his answers are invariably shorter than the questions and, when he speaks, he picks his words carefully.

"I have never made a friend from whom I could not separate," he once said, "and I have never made an enemy that I could not approach."

The real test of his negotiating skill, though, will come once he is in office. He has made few promises beyond that of consolidating Brazil's democracy, yet his critics charge that he has become all things to all people.

From leftist intellectuals to gasoline station owners, his supporters may soon be looking for rewards. In his favor, he comes to power

with enormous good will and a lifetime of political experience.

Born in the mountain town of São João del Rei in Minas Gerais on March 4, 1910, Tancredino de Almeida Neves was one of 12 children in a family of shopkeepers. He studied in the state capital of Belo Horizonte, but returned home in 1932 to practice law. In 1938, he married the former Risoleira Guimarães, with whom he had three children, all of them adults now.

He soon became involved in local and state politics and, in 1951, was elected a federal deputy. Only in 1953, though, did he become a national figure when appointed justice minister by President Getúlio Vargas. He resigned the following year after the president committed suicide, but the brief contact with the populist figure of Mr. Vargas would benefit him throughout his career.

In the late 1950s, he became president of the state-owned Banco do Brasil under President Juscelino Kubitschek. But when the next president, Jânio Quadros, abruptly resigned in August 1961, Mr. Neves' political skills were once again in evidence as he helped persuade the army to allow the left-leaning vice president, João Goulart, to take over.

Part of the deal involved curbing the new president's powers through appointment of a prime minister. Mr. Neves himself assumed that post, but he then dedicated himself to preparing the referendum under which presidential authority was subsequently restored. He stepped down in 1962, but he was still identified with the government when Mr. Goulart was removed by the army in March 1964.

Unlike most opposition politicians, however, he was not stripped of his political rights. Over the next 15 years, he served as a federal deputy in a Congress that, while limited in its powers, was the only

forum where criticism of a succession of military regimes could be voiced.

By 1979, a political *abertura*, or opening, had begun. With Mr. Neves elected senator for Minas Gerais, differences between "moderates" and "radicals" within the opposition's broad-based Brazilian Democratic Movement surfaced.

For two years, Mr. Neves even joined a new more conservative Popular Party. But by the time he ran for governor of Minas Gerais this party had collapsed and he once again carried the main opposition banner.

In his home state, he remained a popular figure, but he did not distinguish himself as a dynamic governor. During the recent electoral campaign, his opponent, Paulo Salim Maluf of the ruling Democratic Social Party, tried to exploit the fact that, in both legislative and executive positions, Mr. Neves had rarely shown himself to be a man of daring initiatives.

But Mr. Maluf was never able to make these points directly. He repeatedly challenged Mr. Neves to a televised debate which, in true mineiro style, was never rejected and never took place. As the strong front-runner, Mr. Neves preferred to travel the country collecting support rather than assume the risks of spelling out his positions in detail.

## Christian Fundamentalism Comes of Political Age in the U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

...who do not want to associate even with other Christians who are much involved with the secular world.

• **Evangelicals:** May accept fundamentalist doctrine, but tend to emphasize the act of conversion and its importance and the role of taking the message to others. Generally, they are considered more worldly, more concerned with social policy. They may be liberal or conservative.

• **Charismatics:** May accept fundamentalist doctrine, but tend to emphasize the immediate, emotional manifestation of the spirit — jumping, shouting, waving their hands in praise, speaking in tongues and faith healing. Adherents include old-line Pentecostals, but also a more modern, younger, better-educated group whose practices differ in degree and emphasis.

The temples of conservative Christianity range from a primitive Baptist church in rural South Carolina, which prohibits music, dancing or card playing, to huge edifices such as the Crystal Palace of a television evangelist, Robert Schuller, near Los Angeles, or the First Baptist Church of Dallas, which provides almost total life support for its members.

For those who share their basic beliefs, including the down-and-out, the sick and the troubled, conservative Christians tend to provide the kinds of familial warmth, support and "good works" that are considered the essence of Christian love. However, the rest of humanity, they say, is lamentably bound for hell.

• **Critics:** Have termed their harsh intolerance of all who reject their beliefs as a hate-filled "moral Mo-

carthianism," with strains of anti-Semitism and racism.

The direct impact of the New Right political-religious coalition and of controversial leaders such as Mr. Falwell is a matter of debate. But observers on all sides agree that the broader masses of the Christian right have played a significant role in revising public debate and forcing Americans of every stripe to re-examine the most fundamental questions of ethics and morality.

The movement is riding a tide of influence that sometimes has made it appear more unified and threatening than it really is, according to both critics and supporters.

The election and re-election of the most conservative president of the modern era — "the most evangelical president since the Founding Fathers," as he also has been called — is a part of this tide. So is the ripening of a new generation of media-savvy preachers. And so is a widespread public recoiling over a spectrum of social ills.

"I think America is ready to consider repentance of its sins," said Pastor Tom Vestal of the politically active Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Raleigh, North Carolina, which has grown fivefold in the last six years. "It's a great time to be a Christian."

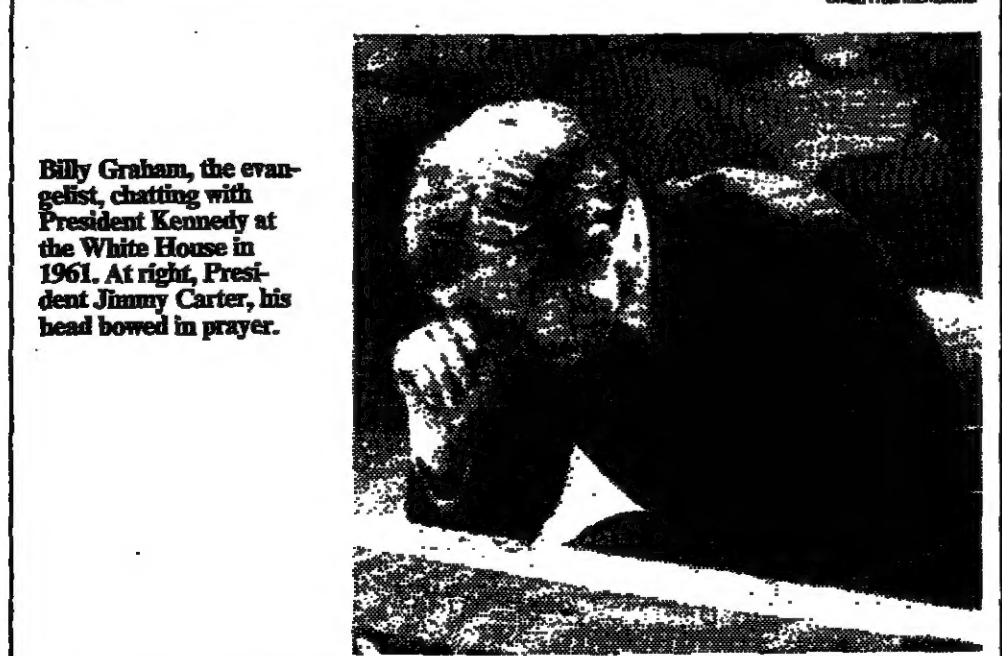
There is, of course, nothing new about religious activism on either the right or the left. The original colonies were born in reaction to a world in which statecraft was churchcraft, and the country has had a delicate time refining its experiment in religious pluralism since.

There were the abolitionist preachers who helped found the Republican Party, the religious fervor that led to Prohibition and the preachers in the forefront of civil rights, the anti-war movement and other crusades since the 1950s.

The fundamentalists fell off the national screen for a time, some thought for good. The main perception of the conservative Christian movement was for decades embodied primarily in the giant revivals of Billy Graham.

The rise of Jimmy Carter to the presidency brought the phrase "born again" back into the forefront of the political lexicon. But Mr. Carter's blend of liberal politics and earnest Baptist zeal made his liberal constituencies uneasy. Moreover, after raising the expectations of the increasingly restive Christian right, he then brought their frustrations to the boiling point.

They had watched from the sidelines while liberal causes dominated the public agenda: Abortion was legalized, the homosexual rights and feminist movements mushroomed, taxes were used to pres-



Billy Graham, the evangelist, chatting with President Kennedy at the White House in 1961. At right, President Jimmy Carter, his head bowed in prayer.

sure Christian schools to abide by civil rights laws and national resistance to the communist threat seemed to wither.

As Martin Marty, a theologian at the University of Chicago, put it: "They felt left out of everybody else's liberation." Meanwhile, a foundation for their uprising had blossomed on behalf of their profile, pro-moral, pro-family, pro-America line.

Since 1980, the budget for all of Mr. Falwell's operations has grown from \$58 million to \$90 million a

year. Membership has tripled. In the last four years, contributions to the group's educational foundation and lobbying arm have increased to about \$11 million from less than \$400,000, officials say.

But the conservative Christian political movement has discovered that changing America means, to some extent, being changed.

"The first term earned us the right to be heard," says Cal Thomas, an official of the Moral Majority. "In the second, we have to earn the right to be followed."

## 2 Die in Jamaica In Fuel Price Riots

The Associated Press

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Riots touched off by sharp price increases for gasoline and propane gas paralyzed the country Tuesday. The police reported two dead. Businesses, schools and government offices were closed, domestic flights grounded and the opening session of Parliament was canceled. The demonstrations started in Kingston and quickly spread to the tourist center of Montego Bay and other cities.

The increases raised the price of gasoline from the equivalent of \$1.81 dollars to \$2.19 a gallon (3.785 liters), and propane gas went from \$20.16 to \$23.38 for a 100-pound (45-kilogram) tank.

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REMEMBER THE SNOW — A workman clears snow from in front of the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, after a record snowfall in the city during the weekend.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Kennedy's African Trip

Consider first the simpler questions posed by Senator Edward Kennedy's stormy eight-day sojourn in South Africa. Interference in another country's affairs? Cadging liberal votes at home by posturing abroad? Both of these charges were flung at Senator Kennedy by Pretoria's all-white regime — and by a small faction of black radicals who disrupted a final meeting in a black township.

The charges miss the point. Yes, Senator Kennedy is not a South African and his purpose was political. Like President Ronald Reagan, the senator condemns apartheid, short for the permanent rule by a white minority that welcomes blacks' labor but denies them the most elementary rights of citizenship. In decrying this system, Senator Kennedy is no more a troublemaker than are Americans of all races who have been carrying nonviolent protest to the doors of South Africa's embassies.

Knowing his purpose, South Africa issued his visa, then had two cabinet ministers lecture him for meddling. This from a government that funds insurgencies in Angola and Mozambique and illegally occupies Namibia.

All that aside, South Africa has little ground for complaint. Advocacy cuts both ways. Pretoria years for acceptance in the West by making the most of few concessions to multiracialism. Only the other day, President P.W. Botha was given an indulgent opportunity in the United States on CBS TV's "60 Minutes."

If he wants to influence U.S. opinion, how can Mr. Kennedy and other Americans be faulted for attempting to influence South Africa?

Whether the attempt does any good is a different question. Believing themselves besieged, white South Africans tend to stop their

ears to uncongenial criticism. This was made easier in the senator's case when 100 black radicals thwarted his attempt to address 4,000 blacks. There is no clear evidence that the government encouraged this disruption, as hinted by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel laureate. It could be a worrying portent of impatience among younger militants.

True believers in apartheid insist that violence and communism will enter by the back door if South Africa opens its front door to political change. So Pretoria minimizes the idealism of Bishop Tutu and encourages the violence it fears by repressing multiracial parties and labor unions.

The evidence, however, is that both black and white South Africans feel a stake in their country, not in its destruction. Americans simply have to assume that persistent pressure can encourage political change.

A joint statement by six South African business organizations called last week for fairer employment practices, more political rights for blacks, a universal citizenship instead of black citizenship in bogus "homelands" and an end to the forced removal of nonwhites from certain neighborhoods.

Business favors these reforms because it wants to head off boycotts and restrictions on U.S. investments in South Africa. Whether such sanctions would have a good effect is yet another question for debate. Nothing is more difficult than trying to promote internal change in another nation. But there would be less hope for reform without the credible threat of sanctions and the continued "meddling" of foreign politicians.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

What is one to make of Senator Edward Kennedy's visit to South Africa? Certainly it was a striking media event, one coinciding with and reinforcing the new interest of the American public in apartheid. The senator drew on the recollection of his late brother Robert's tour 18 years ago. He sought out the scenes most expressive of white oppression of the black majority and presented himself as a new recruit to the struggle of South African blacks for dignity and equality. It is a struggle, he said, that puts him in opposition to the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement," which he finds morally and politically wanting.

Senator Kennedy has something of his brother Robert's quality of being able to summon other people's deepest feelings to the surface. Thus did he elicit sharp protests from a minority of radical black nationalists who, far from receiving his extended hand, rebuffed him as an agent of the capitalist system they blame for their situation. It goes without saying that the official white establishment fully reciprocated his severe judgment of its policies and bona fides. More unexpectedly, some white liberals who are in opposition to their government also felt the senator was grandstanding and butting in.

We are faced here with a political dilemma that Americans have got to resolve if they are serious about converting the latest burst of anti-apartheid feeling into a helpful contribu-

tion toward change. It is good to have Americans seeing and understanding the wickedness of a system that condemns blacks to serfdom on grounds of their race. That some Africans are bitterly distrustful of would-be Samaritans is not surprising. But those who come to help should be sure they do not leave having made their own personal strivings and purposes the center of discussion. They should accept an obligation to indicate a strategy that actually has a chance to deliver some of the relief and benefit their intercession promises.

"Constructive engagement," with or without the quotes, has been the policy of successive American administrations at least since President John F. Kennedy. The constant has been to accompany pursuit of routine national interests with criticism of apartheid; the variable has been the degree of feeling and frequency of these criticisms. Recently — belatedly — President Ronald Reagan came into line with other presidents, at least for the moment, by himself making a strong, public attack on apartheid. Still, it might profit the American debate if it were accepted that no administration, whether Democratic or Republican, liberal or conservative, has much dedicated events within South Africa in the past 25 years. Local forces are controlling, and the question is what further pressures or blandishments, mounted from outside, will make things better inside.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Rules for Research

Tension is inevitable between the great American research universities and the government. But there is currently a rising concern among the universities that the government is pressing them harder and is gaining ground. The universities always want the latitude to follow their research where it takes them, and to publish the results openly. The government, which provides the money for much of this work, usually wants a measure of control. That has always been the case. But increasingly it seems to want more control — to see the results of research before they are published, for example, and even to have the authority to deny publication.

These issues often do not involve U.S. national security in any conventional sense, but rather an inclination on the part of the administration here and there to push security restrictions beyond their traditional limits. John Shattuck, a vice president of Harvard, has written a memorandum that cites some of the points that currently raise academic anxieties. He cites the presidential order to require all government employees with access to certain kinds of classified information to agree to censorship of anything that they might write for the rest of their lives. The Reagan administration withdrew that rule last year, but only temporarily. If it is put into force, it will constitute a formidable barrier to government service for many academics. That would be a disservice both to the government and to the quality of scholarship on public affairs.

The administration is expanding its efforts to control the export of many kinds of technology, and those efforts are not confined to machinery. In the universities, it raises questions regarding which students can take what courses. Harvard has had inquiries from the State Department about the work being done there by Chinese students and, in one case, a Polish scholar. Congress probably will renew the Export Administration Act this year, and some senators want language written into it that would strengthen the restraints on the flow of academic knowledge to foreigners.

Congress will have to settle that one. But in other cases, the universities themselves are going to have to carry the primary responsibility to protect their integrity. Mr. Shattuck cites an increasingly long list of federal agencies that have been trying to push clauses into research contracts requiring universities to submit the results of research to government review before publication. They include the National Institute of Education, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration — which suggests that national security is not at stake. A university can always avoid that kind of degrading restriction by refusing to sign the contract, as Harvard has occasionally had to do. That is a loss to both the university and to the government. But academic freedom is like other kinds of freedom. It endures only as long as people think that it is worth the price.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## FROM OUR JAN. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: As the North Sprouts Icicles**  
PALM BEACH, Florida — The eyes of society in the North, and in New York especially, have again turned toward Palm Beach, a resort which blooms with flowers when the North is sprouting icicles. Visitors were bathing here today [Jan. 5] in the surf at a temperature of 74 degrees Fahrenheit (23.5 centigrade). Others, dressed in light flannels, strolled under the palms complaining of the heat, and these were passed by those who had arrived on the first through express train from Jersey City — the winter service having just begun — and with them. Since Christmas, when the Hotel Breakers was opened, it has been getting more and more lovely here, and the season will be well under way in another week.

**1935: Saarlanders Opt for Germany**  
SAARBRUECKEN — Eight hundred thousand Saarlanders celebrated their national day [Jan. 15] in much the same spirit of thanksgiving as was manifested by the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine in November, 1918. This morning this borderland people, who for fifteen years have lived without a country, were electrified with joy at the radio tidings that an amazing 90 percent in the [Jan. 13] plebiscite had been cast for reunion with Germany. Church bells pealed jubilantly throughout the 738 square miles of Saar territory, youth and maidens danced, citizens and housewives embraced each other and men and women in their 80s and 90s wept with joy. "At last the Saar's German again," they cried.

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*This is going to be a tough year—I'm sure glad I have my close circle of trusted senior aides to rely on.*

## Has U.S. Pendulum Swung Too Far?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The weeks between the re-election of President Reagan and his inauguration have been marked here by a different tune.

The campaign, as usual, was a noisy riot of strong passions and weak reason, but lately there has been a revival of common sense. Most leaders of the Democratic Party are not underestimating the defeats they have suffered in three of the last four presidential elections, and most Republican leaders are not overestimating their victories.

On the two major problems before the nation, the control of deficits at home and the control of nuclear weapons abroad, they are facing with one another but beginning to adapt their wishes to the facts.

There are exceptions, of course. Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina is still thinking (if that is the right word) that one way to interpret the First Amendment is to try to buy out CBS or anything else that opposes his fatuous conservatism, but he is fast becoming not merely a nuisance but an embarrassment to the president and a majority of his own party.

Elsewhere, most politicians are not taking the one-sided election promises and votes all that seriously. They are making their own judgments about what is best for the United States, regardless of the president's wishes — and also what is best for themselves, sometimes confusing the two.

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas and other moderates in the Senate are coming out with their own budget, not satisfied that the president's campaign promises and budget proposals will get the budget and trade deficits down to manageable size.

The president is not acting like a man who regards his personal popularity and spectacular victory as a mandate to insist on every promise or charge or joke he makes in the heat of the campaign. Though he said he would never fiddle with Social Security benefits, he is now fudging it and indicating that, well, maybe he would think about cutting the old folk back if an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress shared the blame.

Same with the nuclear arms talks. No more talk of the Soviet "evil empire" or linking arms control talks to the Soviet outrage in Afghanistan. The talks went on in Geneva, even about weapons in outer space, without

preconditions. No promises were made. Probably too much is expected of the Shultz-Gromyko smiles, but at least they are talking about talking.

There may be less in all this than meets the eye, but the president's critics cannot blame him for being rigid as a board and then complain when he bends a little.

In fact, he has been so flexible since his re-election that it is not quite clear where he is going now or who is going with him. He has made or permitted almost as many changes in his lineup in the last month as the Washington Redskins made all season.

Maybe there is some logic to these musical chairs, though it baffles the reporters and the other members of the cabinet and White House staff. But after four years, an argument can be made for shaking things up.

There have been more presidential crises high in this government than in any other administration since the last war. All of them were among the nicest, but not necessarily the smartest, officials available. Some of them were tired, and some were bored, and others merely homesick or broke.

"There's something very Japanese about all this," an ambassador said here. "In Tokyo, the prime minister allows the various factions to fight among themselves, and then when they come to some sort of compromise or consensus, he approves their deal. It is one way to do things and it seems to be Mr. Reagan's way."

The main point of all this, however, is reassuring in a way. There is something in the air here that tells people when the swinging pendulum has gone too far. It was this instinct that brought Ronald Reagan to the White House when the people sensed that the welfare state policies of the Democrats needed correction. The Democrats hoped the swinging pendulum would go the other way in the 1984 election after all the economic and foreign policy problems of the first two Reagan years. But Mr. Reagan changed course abroad and was re-elected on his own personal popularity and the economic recovery.

Now Washington is shifting again. It will go belittling to the extremes for a while, but there is something in the constitutional separation of powers and the old fog of independent discussion that makes it pull up before going too far.

The New York Times

## Why the 'Food Weapon' Is a Myth

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The Ethiopian famine has raised again the question of whether food is being used as a political weapon. And if it has been in Ethiopia, as charged, then could it not be used on a worldwide scale, since the United States controls 40 percent of the exports of world grain supplies? "If the Arabs have crude," said one diplomatic way recently, "we have food."

This debate has a long pedigree. Holles Chever, vice president of the World Bank, wrote in an article in Foreign Affairs at the time of the 1974 food crisis "the position of the United States and Canada as grain

Africa is the only basket case. It may be, although it cannot be definitely proved, that in the first half of 1974 the United States was punishing Ethiopia by denying it food because of its Marxist colorings. But if that was the policy it has backfired. The severity of the situation has weakened the humanitarian urge in the West that is pushing their governments, not least the United States, to deliver large quantities of food aid.

The one serious modern attempt at a grain embargo — made by President Jimmy Carter to cut off grain sales to the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan — also came to naught. Argentina stepped into the gap and the Soviet Union cut back its meat consumption marginally.

If there was a future showdown of major proportions between the Soviet Union and the United States it is likely that the Soviets could buy grain and soybeans from Asia as well as Latin America.

The United States, moreover, has problems of its own. The farm lobby is so powerful — and always feels its existence is so precarious and thus is always on the offensive — that it is difficult for any president to interfere with its vested interests. As long as American farmers keep on raising their productivity the U.S. government will always be looking for markets, not undermining its reputation as a good and reliable seller by using food as a political lever.

While food power at a global level has been probably overrated by events, there are many local situations where the politicians believe food can be used as an effective tool. In Ethiopia there is evidence that the central government is trying to deny food aid to the rebel areas in Eritrea and Tigre.

In Cambodia in 1979 the Vietnamese occupiers conjured up a famine in order to get the West to start dealing with them. In fact the food aid that did go in via Phnom Penh was only marginally useful for the Cambodians. It was used mainly for feeding the Vietnamese Army. Likewise the food that went in via Bangkok was used by the Thai and U.S. governments as means of feeding the troops of Pol Pot hostile to Vietnam that had taken refuge in Thailand on the Cambodian border. Although organizations like UNICEF and the Red Cross tried to stop this from happening they were unable to do so. The destitute mothers and children they were trying to help passed on the food aid to their menfolk in the armed forces. Yet even this did not translate into power. All that happened was that the Vietnamese and the Pol Pot armies were enabled to fight another day.

The Cambodian stalemate continues. Perhaps if the United States and Thai governments had had total control of the situation they could have had a more precise impact. But there were too many actors in the drama — other governments and the charities — for this to happen.

That being so, one can ask why Union Carbide and its Indian partner were processing lethal methyl isocyanate in a densely populated area. The answer that has been offered is that over the years, the population moved in around what was originally an isolated plant. But that still leaves the question of why the danger was tolerated by a company that proudly proclaims its concern for safety. It could have pulled out. Amazingly, the issue of danger to a nearby population is just now being asked about Bhopal's sister plant in West Virginia.

Beyond the riskiness of this particular chemical-processing operation, there is the broader issue of toxic chemicals and alternatives to their use as pesticides.

Sevin, Union Carbide's brand

## Debate on Détente: 4 Kremlin Positions

By Jerry F. Hough

This is the second of three articles.

WASHINGTON — The debates within the Kremlin about the proper Soviet orientation cannot be characterized simply as pro-détente and anti-détente. The major positions in the debate are much more complex than that, and even the following attempt to lay out four positions misses many differences among people within each group.

The first position is, in essence, anti-détente. It is found in the military newspaper Red Star and the conservative journal International Affairs, and treats the West as united and threatening in its drive to achieve military superiority. As is the case with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's views, this position does not usually seem associated with the advocacy of military action, but focuses on the need to increase military spending.

This position tends to be anti-reform, because its proponents tend to be xenophobic and isolationist in regard to the West. It is expressed in assertions like those of General Dmitri Volkogonov, who has said that the United States has a "desire to replay" the lost battles of the 20th century by nuclear war and that military expenditures are needed more than investment and reform.

"The defense of socialism," the general wrote, "as never before, demands not only the availability of the appropriate defense potential (economic, scientific-technical, spiritual and military), but also the capability to use them immediately."

The fact that Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the since-demoted chief of the general staff, went beyond this position to suggest the need for reform indicates that any simple-minded conservative position is politically weak. The inherent problem with the conservative approach is that military spending cannot solve the technological problem. Unless the SS-25 now in development flies, the Soviet Union will not have been able to develop an operational, solid-fuel intercontinental ballistic missile 20 years after the American Minuteman (which is such a missile). The Soviet lag in computer technology puts the country at greater disadvantage with other modern weapon technologies. Moreover, drastic cuts in consumption to allow large-scale new military expenditures would be politically dangerous, especially if there is no accompanying reform program that holds out the prospect of a better life to ordinary citizens.

The other three positions in the Kremlin leadership are all essentially pro-détente, but they differ enormously in their implications. The second position might be called the traditional détente view. Like the conservative first position, it is based on a two-bloc image of the world, but those in this camp believe that détente between the two blocs is possible. Advocates of traditional détente emphasize the centrality of the Soviet-American relationship. They insist on Soviet dominance of its bloc, but, to an extent that is not appreciated in the United States, they generally concede Europe and Japan to the United States. Despite their verbiage, the traditional pro-détente faction generally likes the Western alliances as a means of keeping West Germany and Japan nonnuclear, and of justifying the stationing of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe.

The traditional détente position is held by Politburo members and their allies who are deeply worried by economic reform and frightened by outside ideas. It is based on the hope that a relaxation of Soviet-American tensions would reduce the domestic pressure for reform. Originally it was based on the belief, now discredited, that détente between the two blocs was possible. Advocates of traditional détente emphasize the centrality of the Soviet-American relationship. They insist on Soviet dominance of its bloc, but, to an extent that is not appreciated in the United States, they generally concede Europe and Japan to the United States. Despite their verbiage, the traditional pro-détente faction generally likes the Western alliances as a means of keeping West Germany and Japan nonnuclear, and of justifying the stationing of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe.

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that importing technology would be a panacea. In real political terms, the traditional détente position, not the anti-détente position, has become the basic conservative stance. It is the position taken by men such as Leonid Brezhnev, Konstantin Chernenko, Andrei Gromyko and Dmitri Ustinov, the defense minister who died last month.

The third position might be called activist American-oriented détente. Its proponents think that the Soviet-American relationship must be central, because only these countries have the capability of destroying each other. But unlike the traditional détente advocates, the proponents of this position are dedicated to economic reform. Consequently, they often speak fervently of international cooperation, the integration of the world economy and the building of trust between the Soviet Union and the United States.

This is not just propaganda for the West, but is a plea for a change in Soviet attitudes and policy as well. Supporters of the traditional détente approach tend to be reactive, but the activists think that U.S. hostility might be broken down by far-reaching Soviet arms control proposals,

**The inherent problem with the conservative approach is that military spending cannot solve the technological problem.**

reduction in the Third World and less Soviet secrecy. This position seems to be represented by a number of professional Americanologists, including scholars like Georgi Arbatov of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada and Fedor Burlatsky, former aide to Yuri Andropov.

The fourth position is the anti-American, pro-European, pro-Japan one. In public, it is expressed by extreme anti-American positions and by strong emphasis on division within the West.

For example, the director of the IMEMO international relations institute, Alexander Yakovlev, has written of a "relative leveling in the strength of the three centers of power: the U.S.A., Western Europe and Japan," and argued that "in the historically foreseeable future the centrifugal tendency in the capitalist world will grow." He signaled his attitude toward reform by stating that Japan leads in many technologies, has become "a world economic state" and has supplanted the United States as "the symbol of youth and dynamism in the Western world."

In private, many of the proponents of anti-American détente can be contemptuous of what they see as Soviet government's half-hearted efforts to woo Europe and Japan, and they have more substantial actions in mind. This group, however, consists of proponents of economic reform who are not merely thinking geopolitically of a dissolution of the Western bloc or of altering the loyalties of Western Europe, but are contemplating a greater integration of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe into Europe and Asia as a whole, with consequences for both blocs.

The writer is a professor of political science at Duke University and a member of the staff of the Brookings Institution. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Bhopal Raises a Question of Values

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — The apologists of technology are already at work on the calamity at Union Carbide's plant in Bhopal, India, gingerly pointing out that, well, after all, the plant was run by Indians, and the pesticide it produced helped nourish infinitely more lives than were lost.

The underlying lesson, they suggest, is that technology is invariably a two-edged sword, but in skilled Western hands it is extremely safe. And, of course, it is indispensable. As the Monsanto Corp. has mindlessly sloganized for years, "Without chemicals, life itself would be impossible."

Is that to be the lesson of Bhopal? After the condolences have been expressed and the shock wears off, it might well be, if the public-relations artists of industry and government have their way. But there are other lessons to be learned and preserved.

The first is the fallacy of the "fail-safe" concept, routinely invoked to soothe public fears of powerful technologies. As demonstrated by the plant at Bhopal, nothing is fail-safe. Skill and attention can minimize the likelihood of failure, but anything can fail. To engineers, Murphy's Law is only part joke.

That being so, one can ask why Union Carbide and its Indian partner were processing lethal methyl isocyanate in a densely populated area. The answer that has been offered is that over the years, the population moved in around what was originally an isolated plant. But that still leaves the question of why the danger was tolerated by a company that proudly proclaims its concern for safety. It could have pulled out. Amazingly, the issue of danger to a nearby population is just now being asked about Bhopal's sister plant in West Virginia.

Beyond the riskiness of this particular chemical-processing operation, there is the broader issue of toxic chemicals and alternatives to their use as pesticides.

Sevin, Union Carbide's brand

name for the pesticide produced at Bhopal, rapidly became a worldwide bestseller after the United States and other countries banned the use of the pesticide DDT in the 1960s. Effective against a wide array of crop pests, Sevin gradually decomposes after use, thus avoiding the cumulative buildup that made DDT a danger.

Nonetheless, it is a poison, and there is no reason for complacency about the consequences of heavy or long-term human exposure, in manufacture or use. There are alternatives to chemical pesticides — the so-called biological controls that seek to mobilize natural opponents of crop-destroying pests. Though long neglected, they are now being championed by the chemical-producing companies and their allies in the federal government and the agricultural universities, these methods have been gaining in scientific attention and financial backing.



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## INSIGHTS

# Latest Australian Political Scandals Enliven Summer Holiday Doldrums

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

**S**YDNEY — Most of the four million people in this harbor city have eased into vacation routines, slipping away from their high-rise offices early on Fridays in search of the perfect beach. Their coolers brim with beer. Their bodies, scorched by the sun, are beginning to assume the gloss of dark mahogany.

But this summer season has not been accompanied by the usual respite from politics. Over lunch tables, in pubs and during afternoon teas, people gleefully discuss each day's disclosures in a litany of scandals.

Several weeks ago, the city was shocked by banner headlines announcing that a justice of the High Court, Australia's top judicial body, whose members still wear wigs and silks, had been charged with trying to influence the outcome of cases in favor of a lawyer friend.

It was the first criminal charge against a justice of the High Court in the nearly 200 years of the country's history. The accusation, against Justice Lionel Murphy, a former attorney general, arose after the contents of telephone wiretaps — themselves a scandal because they were installed illegally by the New South Wales police — were disclosed to the press.

Justice Murphy has said that he is looking forward to his trial, asserting it provides him with an opportunity to establish his innocence.

Also due to stand trial soon is the minister for corrective services, who is responsible for running the prison system in New South Wales, the most affluent, populous and oldest of Australia's seven states. He has been charged with accepting money from prisoners in return for their release.

**P**ERHAPS the most titillating to Sydney residents have been the investigations into the affairs of a television magnate, Kerry Packer.

An investigation by a Royal Commission has charged that Mr. Packer, a self-described heavy gambler, concocted extensive tax-evasion schemes and was involved in an international drug ring.

Mr. Packer's testimony before the commission and some of the commission's findings were disclosed to The National Times, a muck-raking weekly that has covered the scandals with as much zeal as Australian libel laws allow. The laws would undoubtedly appeal to American public officials and corporations, as they require a publisher to prove not only that information is true but also that it was in the public interest to publish it.

The newspaper printed the testimony, but to protect itself did not use Mr. Packer's name, referring to him instead as Goanna, the name of a large, lizardlike creature and indigenous to Australia.

"Goanna" graffiti erupted on city walls, and commuters on ferries were asking each other, "Who is Goanna?" At a press conference, Prime Minister Bob Hawke was asked about the last time he had seen Goanna.

Finally, Mr. Packer, a large man with a reputation for having opulent tastes in homes, antiques and cars, ended the suspense. First, he revealed in a public statement by his lawyers that he was Goanna. Having done that, as well as maintaining his innocence, he promptly filed

**'Drugs, drugs, drugs,' was the reply of the mother of two grown children, when asked about the increase of malfassance in high places.**

a defamation of character suit against the person he suspected of revealing the damaging testimony.

Just as quickly, the court resolutely dismissed the suit and castigated Mr. Packer for using the judicial process improperly.

**W**HAT explains the outbreak of scandals in this strikingly underpopulated country — only 14 million people in a continent the size of the United States — where cricket, rugby and sailing traditionally have provoked more discussion than politics?

As the country's standard of living has improved, some people wonder if its moral fiber has disintegrated.

Others insist that nothing has really changed. With rakish smiles, they note Australia's criminal legacy. The country was founded in 1788 as a colony for British convicts, many of them the more cunning white-collar variety. Then, the officer corps sent to watch over the criminals turned to crime, specializing in smuggling rum.

But many Australians say the modern era has provided a spawning ground for the current corruption. In the early 1970s, the High Court limited the powers of the Commonwealth Tax Commissioner. The decision, as one lawyer sees it, sent many lawyers and business officials in search of illegal tax-evasion schemes.

"Drugs, drugs, drugs," was the reply of the mother of two grown children, when asked about the increase of malfassance in high places.

In the last decade, urbanized Australia — 85 percent of the population lives in cities such as Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide along the coasts — has witnessed a tremendous increase in the use of drugs, especially the readily accessible heroin from Southeast Asia.

Besides racking families and society, the flourishing drug traffic has led to more organized crime activities, according to the authorities.

**E**VEN Prime Minister Hawke and his family have been affected by the drug problem. In the recent electoral campaign, Mr. Hawke broke into tears as he disclosed to the nation that his daughter and her husband were addicted to heroin.

And although none of the revelations about improprieties involving prominent figures have touched Mr. Hawke, he has faced embarrassing financial questions.

While on a visit to Sydney, he reported the theft of approximately \$5,000 in cash and U.S. currency from his hotel room. In a televised campaign debate, a reporter on the panel asked Mr. Hawke why he had been carrying so much money in the first place.

The prime minister declined to answer the reporter's question.

While Sydney's conversations resound with tales of corruption in high places, there are some immutable things about the Australian way of life at this time of year.

Bush fires, which plague ranches along with rabbits and kangaroos, are again a threat to the parched yellow grasslands. Sharks appeared in the waters near a recent surfing carnival at Batemans Bay on the southern coast of New South Wales, sending competitors scurrying for the beach, and the racetracks continue to attract thousands of bettors.

**S**EEMINGLY keeping pace with events, horse racing has not been left untouched by scandal.

The country's most prominent bookmakers, the Waterhouse family, a household name in Australia, has been barred from the tracks.

The ban came after an inquiry concluded that the Waterhouses had taken part in a scheme whereby a fast horse was surreptitiously substituted for a 100-1 shot, after large amounts of money from all over Australia had been placed on the long shot.

The next stop for the Waterhouses is the courtroom as they seek to clear their name.



Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, being welcomed by Cambodian civilians at an evacuation post just inside Thailand. The civilians had moved from a camp expected to be attacked by Vietnamese troops.

## Non-Communist Cambodia Group Gathers Strength Under Son Sann

By Elizabeth Becker  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — Indochina got back on the front page last week, thanks to a particularly heavy Vietnamese attack against a Cambodian encampment near the Thai border.

It was not just any Cambodians whom the Vietnamese attacked. It was the camp of a group called the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, a nationalist, non-communist faction of apparently increasing strength and popularity. It is one of the two principal armies fighting Vietnam's six-year occupation of Cambodia. The other army belongs to the communist Khmer Rouge, widely held responsible for killing well over one million of their compatriots from 1975 to 1979, when they were driven out by Vietnamese forces.

All last year the Vietnamese said that the chief obstacle to their joining in peace talks was the continued presence of the Khmer Rouge. But recent events demonstrate that Vietnam is not interested in peace negotiations and that its greatest political concern is not the Khmer Rouge but this nationalistic alternative to Indochinese communism.

The KPNLF, a "third force" that is neither communist nor corrupt, has become a crucial target for Hanoi's forces. Since the Vietnamese opened fire on Cambodian resistance camps in late December, they have virtually ignored the militarily superior Khmer Rouge to shell and burn the military camps and civilian villages of the KPNLF.

The liberation front's army is barely two-thirds the size of the Khmer Rouge forces; it is ill-equipped; it has no major foreign power backing to insure its survival above all other Cambodian factions.

In spite of this, or perhaps because of it, the KPNLF fighters have proved themselves in the last two or three years to be the greatest political threat to Vietnam's plans to entrench its client state in Phnom Penh. Just as communist guerrillas captured the mantle of independence against foreign occupation in the first and second Indochina wars and won admiration in spite of the odds, the KPNLF is beginning to win a similar reputation in this third Indochina war.

**I**f the current war, which is being fought in western Cambodia, was strictly between the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese-imposed regime of Heng Samrin, the odds would be far better for Hanoi. It then would be a simple contest between two vying wings of the same Cambodian Communist party. The people of Cambodia would have the narrow choice between Pol Pot's brand of Khmer communism or the Vietnamese-style communist administration through the Heng Samrin regime.

But Son Sann, the leader of the KPNLF, refused to leave Cambodians such limited choices. A prime minister of Cambodia in the 1960s, Mr. Son Sann organized the liberation front around a platform espousing democratic ideals, a free, independent, nonaligned Cambodia and a sense of nationalism tied to Buddhism. Unable to get support from non-communist powers, the KPNLF has had to rely on the Chinese. Beijing gives the lion's share of its military assistance to its longtime ally, the Khmer Rouge, and gives the leftovers to the KPNLF.

Perhaps because of this virtual abandonment the liberation front has surprised all sides and made deep inroads in occupied Cambodia, becoming, in many respects, the Cambodian faction that the others have to discredit. Although it is small comfort, the Vietnamese attacks against their camps over the past month are a tribute to the success the KPNLF has had in undermining the Vietnamese occupation.

There is plenty of proof that the KPNLF forces rather than the Khmer Rouge are now the chief political opponents of the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin government.

The fall of the Heng Samrin regime are filled with KPNLF followers, or people suspected of supporting the front, not with Khmer Rouge. On the contrary, the government has shown extraordinary leniency toward the Khmer Rouge, to whom they offered a clemency program requiring no more than one month's reeducation before they are welcomed back into the fold. They are seen as wayward communists who need only be shown "the true path," as the minister of justice said, before becoming citizens with full rights.

**T**HE KPNLF, on the other hand, represent an entirely antagonistic political alternative. When the Vietnamese or the Heng Samrin government are criticizing the liberation front, they say that there is nearly no difference between the KPNLF and Mr. Pol Pot's people. The Vietnamese are capitalizing on the front's entering into a loose coalition for more than two years with the Khmer Rouge and the tiny army led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former ruler. The three groups were

pushed into the coalition in a politically pragmatic move urged on them by foreign powers — China, Thailand and the United States.

Various factions have changed sides so often in the continuing war for Cambodia that it is easy to get lost in the thicket. Only one leader — Mr. Son Sann — has refused to change sides. Prince Sihanouk, the most famous of Cambodians, has changed sides so many times that he has come to represent little more than himself and a vague Khmer nationalism. He fought against the Khmer Rouge when he was leader of Cambodia, but when he was deposed in 1970 he went over to the Khmer Rouge side and used his considerable reputation to encourage Cambodians to come with him.

The Khmer Rouge rewarded Sihanouk by putting him under virtual house arrest after they came to power and formed their own government. Yet now he is far closer to his Khmer Rouge associates in the coalition than to Mr. Son Sann, whom he openly distrusts.

Heng Samrin's government is led by and filled with Khmer Rouge who fought under Mr. Pol Pot and helped run his regime. They joined with the Vietnamese when it was clear that they were next on Mr. Pol Pot's execution list.

It is within this muddy, bloody context that Mr. Son Sann stands out even further. During the civil war, from 1970 to 1975, Mr. Son Sann refused to support either the corrupt and inept regime of Lon Nol's Khmer Republic or its enemy, the communist front of the Khmer Rouge nominally headed by Sihanouk. As a

**The KPNLF, a 'third force' that is neither communist nor corrupt, has become a crucial target for Hanoi's forces.**

result, Mr. Son Sann was threatened with arrest by Mr. Lon Nol, snubbed by the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh, and threatened with death by Sihanouk in Beijing.

A man of the "third force" with no side to support, Mr. Son Sann returned to Paris and the life of an obscure exile whose mind was fixed on events in his homeland. When the Vietnamese were looking around for a candidate to head a puppet regime should they overthrow Mr. Pol Pot, they sent an intermediary to Mr. Son Sann to ask if he would join them. Mr. Son Sann said no, that he was opposed to any plans for a Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia even if it would mean the end of the Pol Pot regime.

**W**HEN the Vietnamese took over Cambodia, Mr. Son Sann moved from Paris to a base on the Thai-Cambodian border and set about transforming a tired band of refugees, newly arrived overseas Cambodians and young recruits into a military and political resistance force.

Through painstaking effort, the KPNLF's army and political staff grew despite enemies on all sides. When Mr. Son Sann's army started in 1979, it had about 1,000 members. The Khmer Rouge, under Mr. Pol Pot, had nearly 80,000 soldiers. The Vietnamese occupation force numbered 200,000.

Now Mr. Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, despite receiving vastly superior aid, number around 35,000 soldiers while Mr. Son Sann's KPNLF is thought to be 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers.

Their appeal and propaganda reach deep inside Cambodia and into the government. KPNLF operatives have their own intelligence network. When Cambodians defect from the Heng Samrin regime, dejected that the Vietnamese are still in control of the country, they join the KPNLF forces if they decide to remain involved in their country's war.

The KPNLF is overshadowed, however, by the extraordinary fame of Sihanouk and the battlefield reputation of the Khmer Rouge. Mr. Son Sann, a former financier who is supremely self-confident and patient, is, however, uncharacteristically modest and shy for the leader of a guerrilla movement.

Mr. Son Sann's unlikely demeanor and his age, 73, undoubtedly contributed to the early and consistent U.S. refusal to grant military aid to the KPNLF. Mr. Son Sann expected the opposite. But the United States took no part in his military projects. The Carter administration decided to give its tacit support to the Khmer Rouge under Mr. Pol Pot. It saw no future for the KPNLF. The Khmer Rouge, on the other hand, were a proven military force. Both armies benefited from U.S. aid to refugees along the border.

**T**HE Reagan administration continued the Carter policy although it has given greater political support to the KPNLF as it has grown in strength and influence. It was under the Reagan administration that China,

the United States and the Association of South-east Asian Nations, ASEAN, put irresistible pressure on Mr. Son Sann to join in a coalition with Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge. Mr. Son Sann is understood to believe he was promised U.S. military support in return for joining the alliance, but that support never came.

The United States has all but abdicated its military interest in the Indochina region to China. The Chinese are responsible not only for most of the armaments sent to the Cambodian factions fighting the Vietnamese but also the major guarantor of direct military assistance should Thailand be attacked by Vietnam.

Moreover, it appears that one lesson the United States believes it has learned from the Vietnam War is that Indochina communists are better fighters than non-communists. The Pentagon has repeatedly resisted any U.S. military assistance to another "third force" in Indochina, particularly to the KPNLF.

Although that decision went against Mr. Son Sann's wishes, the results may have been to the benefit rather than the detriment of the KPNLF. If history is any judge, the front has done far better without U.S. military assistance than those resistance groups that received American aid.

Some of the Cambodians in the non-communist resistance are keenly aware of the high price of U.S. military assistance. They are veterans of the incompetent Lon Nol regime that from 1970 until its defeat in 1975 was underwritten by the United States. Up until the last weeks, the Americans gave uncritical support to Mr. Lon Nol despite all evidence that he was losing the war through corruption and neglect as surely as the Khmer Rouge were winning it.

**F**OR all of these reasons, American military assistance to the KPNLF is not the automatic answer some have put forth. The KPNLF has emerged as the most independent Cambodian force fighting in what could be seen as a three-cornered war for Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge are discredited not only for their genocidal policies but for their long-standing allegiance to and dependence on China. The Vietnamese call them a puppet of China and the Cambodian people see a garnet of truth in the charge. Of course the Heng Samrin regime is regularly called a puppet of Hanoi, a charge that also sticks.

The KPNLF, the orphans of the war, cannot be portrayed as any country's client. True, the resistance does depend on the expensive good will of Thailand for a safe haven and dependable supply route, and without Chinese military supplies it would have languished with little chance to prove its military ability. Moreover, by joining in the coalition with Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge, the front has tainted its reputation. But compared to the other groups fighting in the war, the KPNLF can hardly be accused as acting as a stand-in for a major foreign power.

Mr. Son Sann is adamant that he is not interested in large-scale military aid, nothing that even vaguely resembles the level of aid given the Lon Nol regime. He is equally uninterested in the U.S. interference that went along with the aid. Rather, he has a modest shopping list of equipment he wants shipped to his troops — nothing more or less.

It is questionable whether the United States is capable of giving even limited supplies, or willing to do so, without demanding a price that would diminish the appeal of the KPNLF.

As of this week, the question is of utmost importance. The Vietnamese have destroyed all of the KPNLF's major camps, including its headquarters at Ampil. Moreover, the Vietnamese have changed tactics. Besides destroying camps, they have stationed themselves in what appear to be permanent bases against the border to prevent the KPNLF from returning to Cambodia. The Vietnamese apparently want to cut off the liberation front from its routes inside Cambodia — routes that it has used successfully to harass Vietnamese troops, organize its followers around the country, gain new recruits and circulate propaganda against the Vietnamese.

Those KPNLF activities have proved all too effective against the Vietnamese. Hanoi hopes to stamp out the non-communist resistance and leave the Cambodians with the choice of either Heng Samrin or the Khmer Rouge.

The next stage is crucial. Have the non-communists suffered a military defeat that will leave them incapable of regrouping and expanding? How should the United States and other sympathetic powers respond without jeopardizing the KPNLF? Is the front the last gasp of the dream of a "third force," or has it emerged as a group of powerfully attractive independence fighters who survive foreign occupiers as other Indochinese guerrillas before them, including those who fought with Ho Chi Minh?

Elizabeth Becker's book on the Khmer Rouge and the devastation of Cambodia, "When the War Is Over," is to be published this fall.



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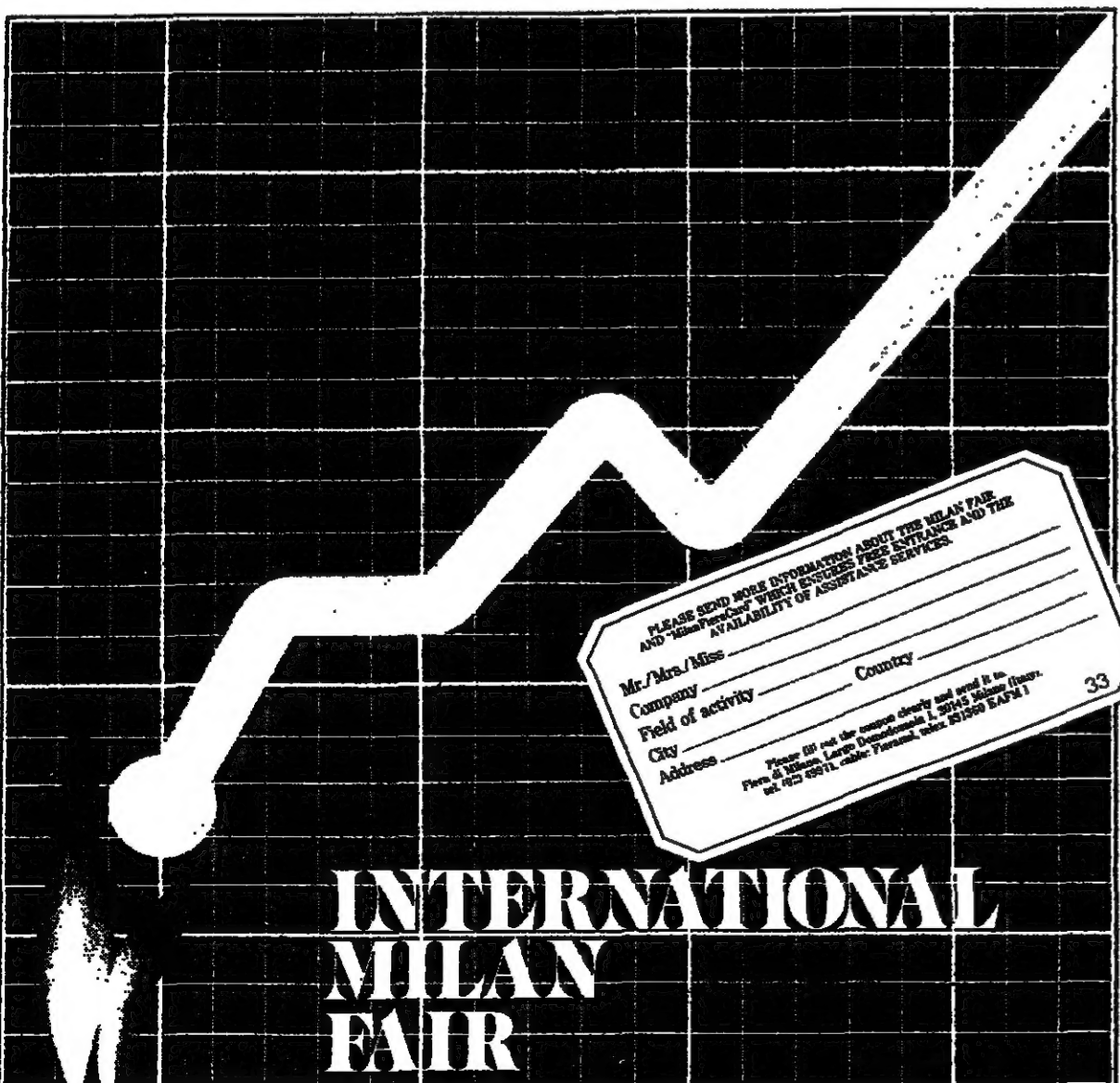
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IBM	1,712	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4	
AmEx	1,234	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4	
GenCorp	1,123	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	
Boeing	1,098	45 1/2	45 1/2	+1/4	
Ford	1,045	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4	
Walt Disney	1,012	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1/4	
McDonald's	987	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1/4	
Exxon	954	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/4	
Merck	921	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1/4	
Johnson & Johnson	898	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1/4	
Chrysler	875	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1/4	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Transp	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Comp	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Vol.	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Vol.	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Indus	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Transp	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Comp	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Vol.	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Vol.	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Vol.	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Transp	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Comp	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Vol.	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Transp	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
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AMEX Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
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NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
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Vol.	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	
Vol.	1,227.19	1,225.71	1,225.71	+1.58	

## Dow Lower in Heavy Trading

**United Press International**  
**NEW YORK** — The stock market finished with mixed results on heavy volume Tuesday after traders took profits in blue-chip issues. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.75, to 1,230.79. An advance early in the session took the index close to the 1,240 area, but selling developed at that level as it has many times in the past.

Big Board volume totaled 155.26 million shares, up from the 124.88 million traded Monday.

Before the stock market opened, Citibank and Chase Manhattan in New York announced reductions in their prime interest rate to 10 1/2 percent from 10 percent. Several other banks quickly followed.

A similar reduction was announced by Manufacturers Hanover Trust late Monday.

The Commerce Department said retail sales fell 0.1 percent in December, the first setback since August.

In another report, the Federal Reserve said industrial production in December increased 0.6 percent after seasonal adjustment.

"Most traders and institutions decided to take profits when the market failed to get through 1,240," said Peter Furniss of Shearson Lehman-American Express. He said there were organized selling programs by some institutions late in the session.

The individual investor, Mr. Furniss said, appears content to stay in bonds and money markets for the moment.

Thomas Ryan of Kidder Peabody said the

economic figures were a "touch disappointing." He said the stock market probably is facing a period of "churning and some digestion" but a push through 1,240 might be possible if interest rates stay where they are.

Harry Vilcek of Sutor & Co., of Palo Alto, California, said the heavy volume on advancing markets was a sign the stock market was performing better.

He said lower short-term interest rates plus softening oil prices created a favorable environment for a stock market advance.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 20 1/2. A block of 504,100 shares crossed at 20 1/2.

Gulf Western was second, up 1/4 to 29 1/2. A block of 1.8 million shares crossed at 29 and another for 1.1 million also crossed at 29.

Schlumberger was third, adding 1/4 to 37 1/2.

In the oil group, Mobil advanced 1/4 to 26 1/2. Exxon 1/4 to 45 1/2, Indiana Standard 1/4 to 54 1/2 and Royal Dutch 1/4 to 49 1/2.

General Motors was unchanged at 81 while Ford led 1/4 to 47 1/2 and Chrysler shed 1/4 to 32 1/2.

U.S. Gypsum advanced 1 1/2 to 66 1/2 and National Gypsum added 1 1/2 to 41 1/2. An analyst raised earnings estimates.

In the technology group, IBM lost 1/4 to 124 1/2 and Digital Equipment 1/4 to 110 1/2. Burroughs added 1/4 to 60 1/2, Texas Instruments 1/4 to 124 1/2 and Advanced Micro Devices added 1/4 to 32 1/2. Motorola lost 1/4 to 35 1/2.

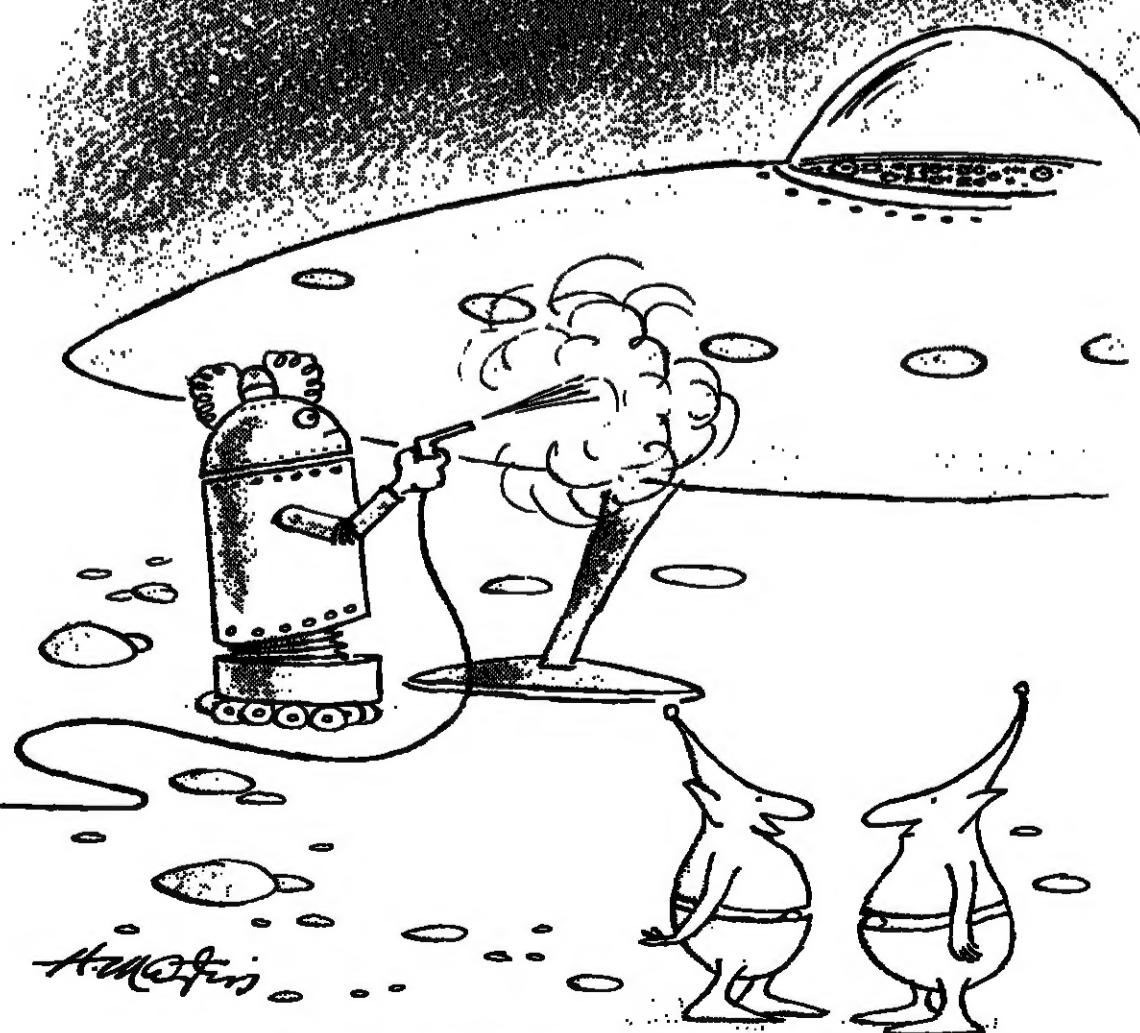
UniDynamics jumped 2 1/2 to 26 1/2. The company has rejected a takeover bid. Piedmont Aviation added 1/4 to 35 1/2.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.					
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.					
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.					
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.					
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2



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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## VW Is Weighing Purchase Of Majority Stake in SEAT

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG is considering the purchase of 51 percent of Sociedad Española de Automóviles de Turismo SA, the unprofitable Spanish automaker, a Volkswagen spokesman said Tuesday.

"We're currently examining an interest expressed from the Spanish side," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that a decision would be reached in early summer at the earliest, perhaps at the company's supervisory board meeting in June.

Industry analysts, however, expressed doubt about the wisdom of such an acquisition.

"I can't see how it would be in the interest of VW, having just moved back into profit in 1984 after two years of losses and still plagued with problems in Latin

America, to buy into this Spanish automaker with huge losses of its own," said a market analyst at Westdeutsche Landesbank who asked not to be named.

SEAT loss figures were not available for 1984. In 1983, the company posted record losses of 35.7 billion pesetas (\$210 million).

VW currently has no financial stake in SEAT. However, the two companies have an agreement signed in 1982 that allows SEAT to produce VW's Passat and Polo models under license, and to act as a national importer for VW.

In the first 11 months of 1984, the number of VW and Audi cars sold in Spain, including those produced there under license, shot up to 26,000 from 4,600 a year earlier, the spokesman said.

VW currently holds 5 percent to 6 percent of the market's volume of nearly 550,000 cars annually, industry sources say.

## Standard Oil To Drop Unit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) said Monday it is getting out of the minerals business, announcing plans to spin off to its shareholders its nearly \$1.8 billion in assets in coal, metals and minerals.

Richard Morrow, chairman of the Chicago-based Indiana Standard, said the move reflected a decision to concentrate on its main businesses of oil, gas and petrochemicals.

Under the plan announced Monday, Indiana Standard would transfer substantially all of its metals, coal and minerals assets to a company called Cyprus Minerals Corp. and distribute the stock to shareholders. The operations involved had assets of approximately \$1.78 billion at the end of 1983.

## Dunlop Unveils Plan to Cut Debt, Reorganize Finances

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Dunlop Holdings PLC, parent of the struggling tire-maker, unveiled a survival plan Tuesday that calls for fresh cash from its shareholders and a debt-for-stock swap with its creditor banks.

The company's chairman, Sir Michael Edwards, said in a letter to shareholders that the plan was essential if Dunlop, which teetered on the brink of collapse in 1983, was to have a viable future.

The letter said Dunlop still owed £435 million (\$486 million) to its major lenders, and Sir Michael said he hoped to make further cuts in borrowings after the rescue plan had gone through.

Under terms of the plan, Dunlop would raise some £142 million by issuing £43 million in new shares to existing investors and by converting £70 million worth of bank debt

into ordinary and preferential shares. A further £29 million would be raised from institutional investors by a new share issue.

The creditor banks have also agreed to make a new line of credit available to the company.

Dunlop said the £43 million would be raised through a 15-for-7 share rights issue, at a price of 14 pence a share. Dunlop shares last traded at 25 pence before being suspended.

Dunlop said no dividend will be recommended on the ordinary shares for the year ended Dec. 31, 1984.

If shareholders apply for their full entitlement under the open offer they will hold around 63 percent of the company.

A total of £260 million in revised British borrowing authority is to be made available, the company said. (Reuters, AFP)

## COMPANY NOTES

Allied-Lyons PLC said it will enter the U.S. commercial paper market with funding of up to \$80 million to assist its expanding U.S. activities. The commercial paper, to be issued by Allied-Lyons North America Corp., will be traded by Salomon Brothers Inc.

Broken Hill Proprietary Co., the Australian mining concern, has declined comment on a report that the New Guinea government is considering closing its OK Tedi gold and copper mine. The government is reportedly concerned about environmental problems, among other issues.

Chemical Bank said it has received final approval from the U.S. and Australian governments to buy the remaining 50 percent interest in its Australian merchant bank, Chemical All-States Ltd.

Fortwerke AG said it will invest over 330 million Deutsche marks (\$193 million) over the next two years in its plants at Cologne and Dueren to produce a new line of aluminum-housed gear boxes for cars and light commercial vehicles. Fotomat Corp. said it signed an agreement with Konishiroku Photo

Industry Co. of Japan that will help refine its operations. It said Konishiroku will invest \$10 million in cash and exchange a \$13.5 million debenture for common stock.

The New York Times Co. and the Public Welfare Foundation announced that Times Co. had agreed in principle to buy three daily newspapers owned by the foundation. The price and other terms were not disclosed. The papers are The Spartanburg Herald-Journal in South Carolina, and The Tuscaloosa News and The Gadsden Times, both in Alabama.

Nipponensio Sales Inc., Japan's largest automotive supplier, announced it will build a \$15-million sales and research center in Southfield, Michigan.

Parsons Corp. shareholders have voted to approve the acquisition of the company by an employee stock ownership plan. The engineering and construction firm, based in Pasadena, California, has 7,000 employees worldwide.

Tandem Computers Inc. of Cupertino, California, said it introduced a high-performance disc storage that stores up to 1.3 billion

bits of information and speeds access to data through a new packaging design.

Via Rail, the unprofitable Canadian passenger railroad, will become a private company, the Canadian government said, after it dismissed the board of directors. The new board will be chaired by Pierre Franche, the current president.

Walt Disney Productions said its new chairman, Michael D. Eisner, received a one-time payment of \$750,000 to join the company and will receive a base salary of \$750,000 annually for five years.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

From	To	1984	1985
200	10.00-20.00	2675-2675	2700-2700
300	11.00-21.00	2675-2675	2700-2700
400	12.00-22.00	2675-2675	2700-2700
500	13.00-23.00	2675-2675	2700-2700
600	14.00-24.00	2675-2675	2700-2700
700	15.00-25.00	2675-2675	2700-2700
800	16.00-26.00	2675-2675	2700-2700
900	17.00-27.00	2675-2675	2700-2700
1000	18.00-28.00	2675-2675	2700-2700

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## Mazda Head Faces U.S. Test

(Continued from Page 9)

sembling auto transmissions — a task he remembers as not very interesting but as having given him an understanding of plant workers and union goals — he said he "jumped at the opportunity" to switch to engine design. He rose through that division, supervising the design of many Mazda cars and trucks.

As deputy manager, he was about to start work on an expansion of the passenger-car line when

Mazda's president assigned him to head a team to produce a commercial model of the rotary engine. The rotary, invented by a West German engineer but licensed by Mazda, produces power with a rotor and without the pistons of a conventional engine.

At that juncture, two decades ago, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry was putting pressure on small auto makers like Mazda to merge with larger companies to increase their international competitiveness. In effect, the rotary engine was Mazda's rebuttal.

"We had to show we were different; we had to show our distinctiveness," he said.

With the technological problems, environmental standards and the energy crisis of the 1970s that brought about Mazda's own financial troubles, the rotary engine's fate was always uncertain. For their loyalty and perseverance, Mr. Yamamoto's team of 47 engineers became known as the "47 Ronin," after the legendary group of Samurai whose allegiance to their master was so strong that they avenged his death at the cost of their own lives.

As long as pollution was the auto world's leading concern, the rotary enjoyed considerable appeal. The engine designed by the Mazda team surpassed even the strictest U.S. standards — but got only 10 miles to the gallon. So when energy consumption became a primary concern to auto buyers after the Arab oil embargo of 1973, Mazda was left without a fuel-efficient car.

In 1974, Mazda's sales fell to 70,000 vehicles from 119,000 in the previous year, inventories accumulated and the company floundered. In 1975, Mazda recorded its largest loss in history, the equivalent of \$75 million.

## A New Trend In Training

(Continued from Page 9)

"Forty percent of faculty time is spent creating intellectual capital," or forming students, says Hugo Uytendaele, an associate dean in charge of executive education at the Harvard Business School. "The faculty has to have the time to do that."

He added: "We also don't want to be in the business of favoring some people and not others. If we did one executive program for one major bank, then another one would want one. We'd make some people happy but a lot of people mad at us."

There is also the fear that by accepting fees for a company-designed educational program, the university itself might lose a measure of academic freedom.

There remains, however, one main selling point for executive programs at universities: Managers learn from others operating in different countries and industries.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Europ. Amer. Bk.		Man. Hanover	
Guinness (Arthur)	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983
Revenue	222.7 199.1	Net Inc.	1.51 1.49	Revenue	104.2 86.3
Profit	22.7 22.4	Net Inc.	(0.12) 0.13	Net Inc.	1.38 1.36
Per Share	0.69 0.71	Per Share	0.28 0.31	Per Share	2.52 2.17
Canada		Fidelcor		McCormick	
Denison Mines	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983
Revenue	208.1 208.1	Net Inc.	1.36 1.36	Revenue	211.8 220.3
Profit	88.52 100.26	Net Inc.	0.28 0.28	Net Inc.	1.38 1.36
Per Share	1.41 1.54	Per Share	0.28 0.28	Per Share	1.34 1.31
United States		Fet Atlantic		NCR	
Archer Daniels	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983
Revenue	402.2 358.1	Net Inc.	16.9 14.3	Revenue	1,265.1 1,145.1
Profit	15.1 1.38	Net Inc.	0.28 0.28	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05
Per Share	0.51 0.04	Per Share	0.28 0.28	Per Share	1.33 1.05
1st Mkt	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983
Revenue	81.2 81.2	Net Inc.	1.33 1.33	Revenue	1,265.1 1,145.1
Profit	0.84 0.87	Net Inc.	0.28 0.28	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05
Per Share	0.02 0.02	Per Share	0.28 0.28	Per Share	1.33 1.05
Bank of Virginia		Int'l Paper		Pub. Svc. Elec. Gas	
4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983
Revenue	10.2 8.51	Revenue	1,105.1 1,105.1	Revenue	1,105.1 1,105.1
Net Inc.	0.79 0.68	Net Inc.	1.33 1.33	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05
Per Share	0.79 0.68	Net Inc.	1.33 1.33	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05
1st Mkt	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983
Revenue	27.1 26.1	Revenue	1,105.1 1,105.1	Revenue	1,105.1 1,105.1
Net Inc.	0.79 0.68	Net Inc.	1.33 1.33	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05
Per Share	0.79 0.68	Net Inc.	1.33 1.33	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05
Central Bancorp		Irving Bank		SCM	
4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983
Revenue	1.23 1.23	Revenue	1,105.1 1,105.1	Revenue	1,105.1 1,105.1
Net Inc.	0.79 0.68	Net Inc.	1.33 1.33	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05
Per Share	0.79 0.68	Net Inc.	1.33 1.33	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05
1st Mkt	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983	4th Quor.	1984 1983
Revenue	26.1 22.2	Revenue	1,105.1 1,105.1	Revenue	1,105.1 1,105.1
Net Inc.	0.79 0.68	Net Inc.	1.33 1.33	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05
Per Share	0.79 0.68	Net Inc.	1.33 1.33	Net Inc.	1.33 1.05

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## Den Danske Bank to Open First Branch in W. Germany

**LONDON —** Den Danske Bank, Denmark's largest commercial bank, plans to open a branch shortly in Hamburg, making it the first major Danish bank to enter the West German market. The move is part of the Copenhagen-based bank's international expansion plan.

The new branch, which the bank hopes to open officially in March or April, will have a special emphasis on financing trade, said Hubert K. Kosmann. Mr. Kosmann and Bernd Kiso have been appointed general managers of the Hamburg branch.

"Some think we have come to the German market too late; I don't think this is the case," said Mr. Kosmann, adding that West Ger-

## Bank to Open in W. Germany

**Mr. Kosmann joins Danske Bank** from Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank AG in Munich. Mr. Kiso previously was with Bank of American in London as deputy area general manager for the Middle East and Africa. More recently he was with Bank of America in Frankfurt.

**Ernst & Whinney**, the international accountants, have announced that the former Irish commissioner at the European Community, Richard Burke, is to join their Brussels-based European Community Office as a special adviser on European affairs. Mr.

Burke spent seven years as a member and vice president of the EC Commission. He resigned effective Jan. 5.

**Saatchi & Saatchi Co.**, the fastest-growing British advertising agency, has lost one of its veteran executives. Tim Bell, to Lowe Howard-

PLC, a smaller London-based agency. Mr. Bell, formerly chairman of Saatchi's main agency, has been named chief executive of Lowe Howard Spink Campbell-Ewald (Holdings) PLC. Mr. Bell was responsible for Saatchi's promotion of Britain's Conservative Party in the past two general elections.

**Colgate-Palmolive Co.**, the New York-based health-care, cleaning, sports, food and laundry-products concern, has named **Barrie M. Spelling** vice president, new products and businesses. He previously was based in Brussels, where he was general manager of the company's operations in Belgium. The name of Mr. Spelling's successor has not been announced.

**Richard N. Brammer and Sergio Del Grande** corporate vice presidents. Mr. Brammer will continue as president of Nalco Pacific and Mr. Del Grande as president of Nalco Europe, based in Paris. Nalco is based in Oak Brook, Illinois.

Chase Manhattan Bank of New York has appointed Michaelaether Thorpe to head its travelers' checks operations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Chase said that this is a new position aimed at strengthening sales of its Visa travelers' checks in these markets. Mr. Thorpe, who is based in London, previously was with American Express Co. as national sales manager for its travelers' check business in the United Kingdom.

Northern Telecom Ltd. has appointed Bruce Taylor managing director of its London-based unit, Northern Telecom Services Ltd., Feb. 15. He will succeed Walter Steinger, who will become chairman of the London unit, filling a vacancy. Currently, Mr. Taylor is chairman of Northern Telecom Ltd.

man and chief executive of Bell Canada International Inc., a unit of Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. Northern Telecom, the Canada-based telecommunications concern, is 52-percent-owned by Bell Canada Enterprises.

Richard Havers to the new post of regional vice president — Europe. Phil Bakes, president of Continental Airlines, a unit of Texas Air Corp. of Houston, said, "The establishment of our new regional headquarters in London reflects our commitment to fully develop Continental's potential in Europe." The carrier has applied for permission to operate a Houston-London service. Mr. Havers was European general manager for British Caledonian Airways.

Swissair said Hans P. Zollinger will take up the post of general manager for the United Kingdom and Ireland Feb. 4. Mr. Zollinger, who currently is based in Stockholm as Swissair's manager for Sweden, succeeds August Weber.

**The Associated Press**

**NEWARK, New Jersey**  
The president and chief oper-

The president and chief operating officer of People Express Airlines Inc., Harold J. Pan, has resigned, possibly to start his own company.

A company spokesman in London said Tuesday that there had been "stylistic" differences between Mr. Pareti, one of the co-founders of the discount fare airline, and the carrier's chairman, Donald D. Burr.

Mr. Pareti, 36, said he was leaving, possibly to start his own airline, because "the bulk of the growth at People Express has already occurred." Mr. Borsini will assume Mr. Pareti's post as president, the company said, while Gilbert Roberts will become chief operating officer.

## U.S. Stock Credit Shift Urged

(Continued from Page 9)  
relatively little concern, however, for protecting brokers and other lenders because experience after the 1929 stock market crash showed that most had been able to avoid serious losses.

The Fed analysts said that the diversion-of-assets argument was invalid because stock market transactions simply facilitate the transfer of existing assets.

The money does not disappear; the buyer's money simply moves to the bank account of the seller. And in any event, the Fed said, direct use of stock market credit has become much less important relative to the size of the economy and the securities markets than 50 years ago.

The Fed acknowledged that margin requirements, which have been set at fairly high levels, do provide some protection for unsophisticated investors. But it noted that there were alternative ways of speculating in stocks, such as by obtaining

other credit or trading in other financial instruments, such as options, for which the margin requirement is lower.

In a covering letter to Congress, Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, said that, "in effect, margin requirements are avoided, to some degree, at greater cost and inconvenience." He cited as an example the speculator who might decide to put a second mortgage on a house to increase buying power.

As for market volatility, Mr. Volcker said that 30 years of work by various researchers had found that credit-financed trading had little influence on stock prices.

Since the Fed appears to regard margin rates on stocks as now too high — at least relative to alternative vehicles — it might be assumed that the various exchanges, if given the authority, would set them at a lower level. This would tend to increase trading in stocks, probably offset to some extent by a reduction in options trading.

## Jan. 15 1881

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

[illegible]

## Jan. 15

**Dollar**

[illegible]

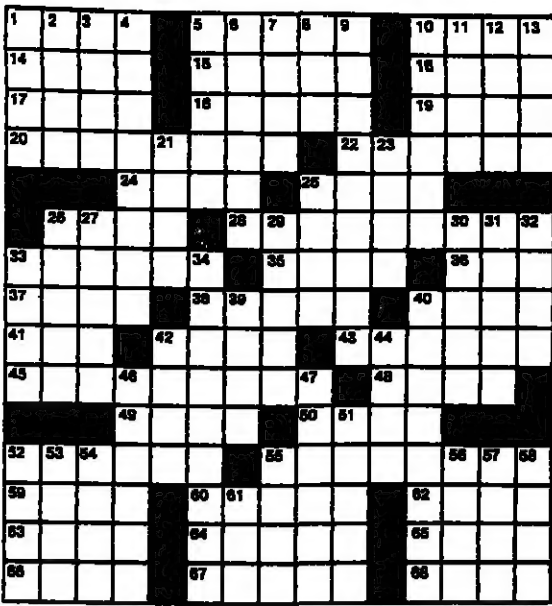
## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed**  
**15 January 1995**

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the accession of same funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:

[illegible]





**ACROSS**

1 Rival of Ole Miss  
5 After, in Arles  
10 Gaussian support  
14 Ancient kingdom  
15 Literary Becky  
16 First governor of "The 48th"  
17 French magazine  
18 Short-legged dog  
19 Presswork with pix  
20 Strain  
22 Jayhawker  
24 Pueblo Indian  
25 Joyous celebration  
26 Yields as a return  
28 Birthstone  
33 Grapes  
35 Item often having interest  
36 Sine  
37 Formerly, once  
38 Homophone for a biblical queen  
40 Body  
41 "Pink Marsh" author  
43 Conductor Klemperer

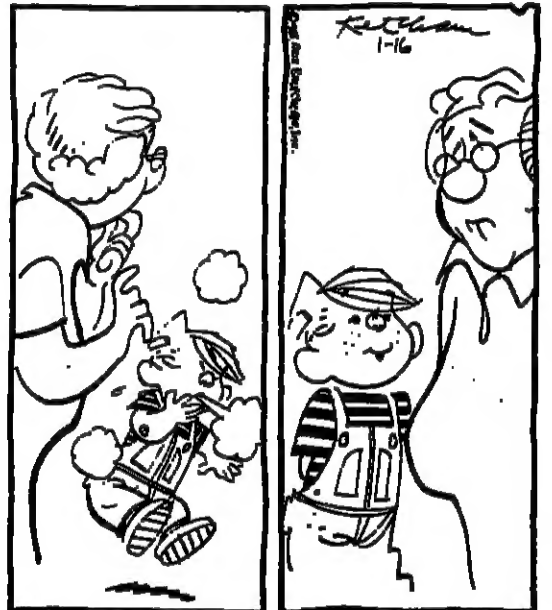
**DOWN**

1 Gripe  
2 "I am monarch of a survey"  
3 Promenade  
4 Birthstone  
5 B.M.I. rival  
6 Caused by light  
7 Choices  
8 Unit of work

43 Blackjack player's opponent  
45 Birthstone  
46 Chevre  
49 Am. call-up outfit  
50 File  
52 Crow's kin  
55 Tempestuous winds  
59 Vent  
60 Craft  
62 Brainstorm  
63 Anagram of Noel  
64 Corroded  
65 Wagnerian cycle  
66 out (barely managed)  
67 "thou these great buildings?"  
44 Maugham's "of Suez"  
46 Named a price  
47 Gullies  
51 Common contraction  
52 Take out  
53 Berserk  
54 Cattle, to Cowper  
55 N.B.A.'s Archibald  
56 Emulate Edward Bok  
57 Clert  
58 Kind of brush  
61 Charlotte from Milwaukee

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**DENNIS THE MENACE**



"WHAT ARE YOU TAKING FOR THAT COLD?" "HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE ME?"

**JUMBLE**

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**TUINY**

**SITOF**

**PEAQUO**

**CLIPSE**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAKER FLUID SNUGLY NIMBLE  
Answer: The feeling he got when he saw that the boat had sprung a leak—A "SINKING" ONE

(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT A WISE-CRACKER DOES.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAKER FLUID SNUGLY NIMBLE  
Answer: The feeling he got when he saw that the boat had sprung a leak—A "SINKING" ONE

(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT A WISE-CRACKER DOES.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

**PEANUTS**



**BLONDIE**



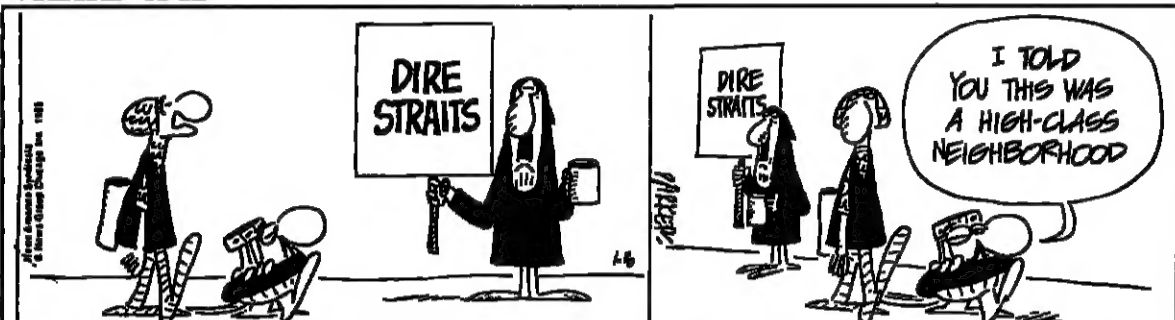
**BEEBLE BAILEY**



**ANDY CAPP**



**WIZARD OF ID**



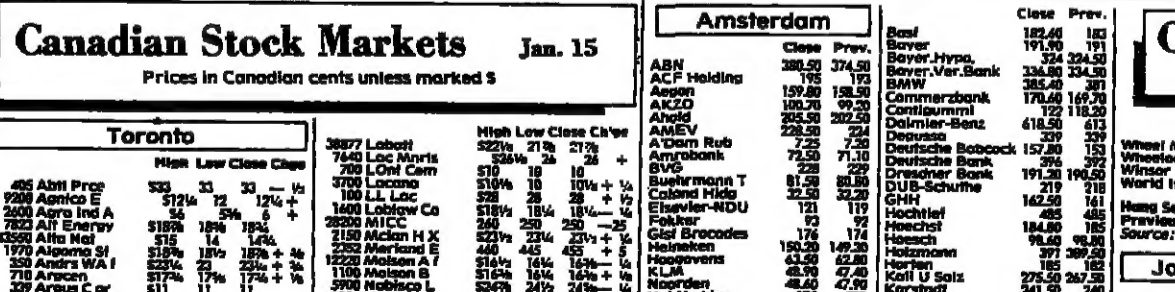
**REX MORGAN**



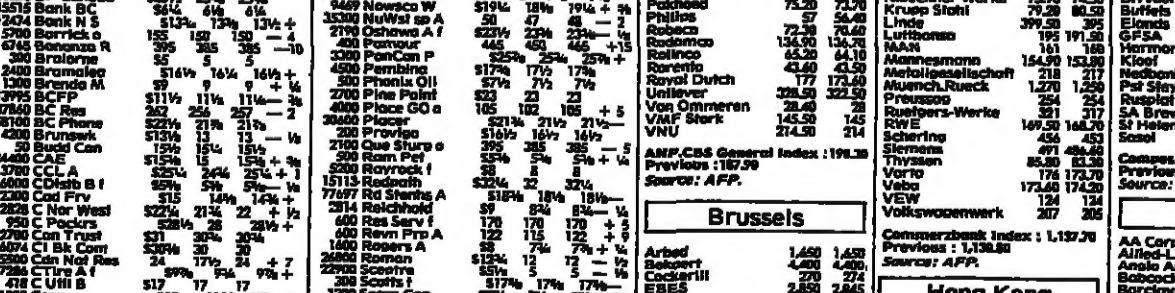
**GARFIELD**



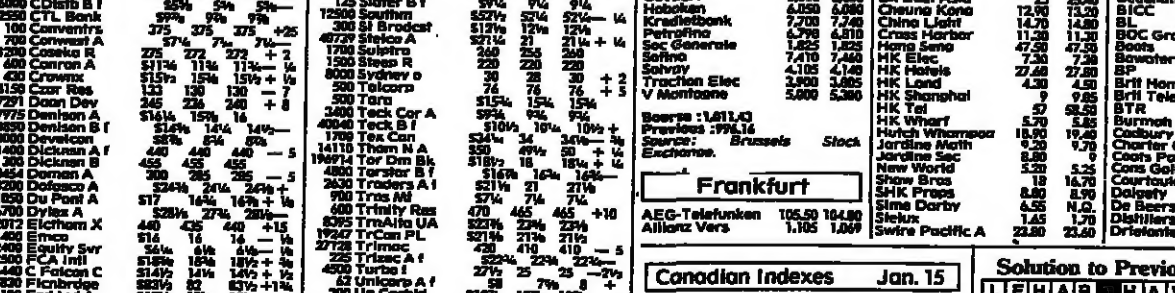
**Garfield**



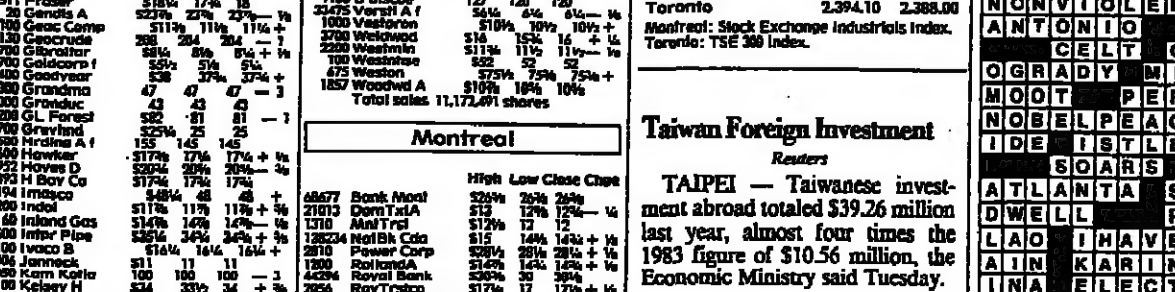
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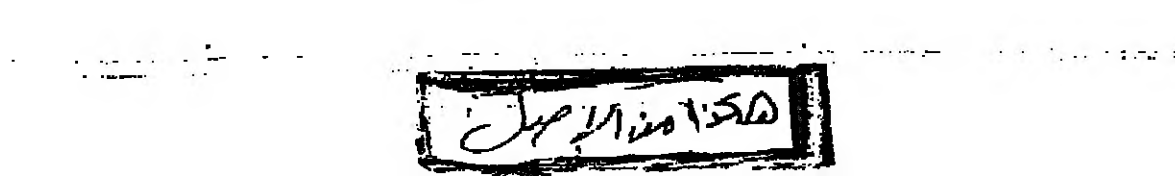
**Garfield**



**Garfield**



**Garfield**



**DOUBLE VISION**

By Ze'ev Chafets. 384 pp. \$16.95.  
Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Marvin Seid

THE quality and accuracy of American reporting and commentary about the Middle East is a subject of enduring controversy. The most prevalent Arab view is that the press is unabashedly "pro-Zionist," while on the other side, some Israelis and some American supporters of Israel accuse the media of a demonstrable anti-Israel bias.

Ze'ev Chafets, the American-born former director of Israel's government press office, weighs into this argument with an impressively detailed claim that much of what the American press writes or fails to write about the Middle East does in fact distort complex realities. Though not without some biases of his own, Chafets makes a strong case to support this contention.

A major problem in trying to report on the Middle East, and probably the one least understood by the public, is the news organizations' lack of unfettered access to large parts of the region. Israel plays host to more than 200 full-time foreign correspondents who are pretty much able to report as they choose.

In addition, reporting by Israel's own free-swinging press acts to alert the foreign news corps to significant stories. All of this has contributed to focusing a great deal of attention—sometimes unwanted attention—on a country that is only a tiny part of the Middle East. Elsewhere, though, the situation is far different.

The number of American correspondents assigned to cover the Moslem Middle East is quite small, while the number who are closely in touch with the languages and cultures of the countries they report on is smaller still. Though Egypt and Lebanon accord full-time foreign reporters such status as Saudi Arabia—considered "pro-American" by the U.S. government—as well as such overtly hostile ones as Syria refuse to do so.

The best that news organizations can do in these circumstances is try for occasional brief visits by their reporters, meanwhile depending on local stringers for routine coverage. In repressive countries where the local press is fully under government thumb, resident nationals working for U.S. news organizations can hardly be counted on to report things that might offend the regime.

Intimidation is not limited to the nationals of some countries. As Chafets relates, Western correspondents have been harassed and even murdered in Lebanon over the years, as punishment for what they reported and as warnings to other journalists. He accuses Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization of direct responsibility for creating a climate of coercion that inhibited full and honest reporting about events in Lebanon from the mid-1970s on.

The charge that reporters sometimes were forced to exercise protective self-censorship in covering a key Middle East story is a serious one. At least two highly respected American correspondents who served in Beirut during the period Chafets describes confirm that this was, in fact, what occurred.

A lack of ready access to much of the Arab world clearly limits what can be reported first-hand from the area. In these conditions, some distortion becomes inevitable. The Middle East, as Chafets says, can only be understood if

**BOOKS**

it is seen as an interrelated whole rather than as a collection of separate and exotic countries, or more simply still as the focal point of Arab-Israeli confrontation.

Chafets is, I think, off-base in claiming that the influence of Arab economic power and U.S. efforts to appease it are in considerable measure to blame for giving Israel whatever bad press it may receive. To suggest this is too easily to absolve Israel of any responsibility for the criticism that certain of its policies and actions have deservedly invited. His central point, however, remains valid and disturbing. Much of the Middle East is not reported with the depth and accuracy needed for a solid understanding of what is happening there, because that is the way authoritarian governments in the area want it. American news organizations operate under a definite handicap. Keeping quiet about it doesn't help them or the public they serve.

Marvin Seid is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

**BEST SELLERS**

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	1	THE TALISMAN	Stephen King and Peter Straub	12
2	2	THE SICILIAN	by Mario Puzo	2
3	3	THE NUTCRACKER	by E. T. A. Hoffmann	6
4	4	LOVE AND WAR	by John Fowles	3
5	5	THE LIFE AND HARD TIMES OF HENRIETTA WATSON	by Joan Rivers	4
6	6	SO LONG AND THANKS FOR ALL THE FISH	by Douglas Adams	5
7	7	THE FOURTH PROTOCOL	by Frederick Forsyth	7
8	8	JITTERBUG PERFUME	by Tom Robbins	13
9	9	LINCOLN	by Gore Vidal	9
10	10	"...AND LADIES OF THE CLUB"	by Helen Hooven Santmyer	8
11	11	GOD KNOWS	by Joseph Heller	10
12	12	ILLUSIONS OF LOVE	by Cynthia Freeman	14
13	13	STRONG MEDICINE	by Arthur Hailey	12
14	14	LIFE ITS OWNSELF	by Dan Jenkins	12
15	15	THE BUTTER BATTLE BOOK	by Dr. Seuss	15

**NONFICTION**

1	IACOCOA: An Autobiography	by Lee Iacocca with William Newhall	11
2	LOVING EACH OTHER	by Leo Baeck	3
3	PIECES OF MY MIND	by Andrew A. Rooney	2
4	"THE GOOD WAR"	by Studs Terkel	4
5	MOSSES THE KITTEN	by James Herriot	7
6	THE BRIDGE ACROSS FOREVER	by Richard Bach	8
7	DR. BURN'S PRESCRIPTION FOR HAPPINESS	by George Burns	6
8	WAIT A MINUTE: I WROTE A BOOK!	by John Madden with Dave Anderson	5
9	THE BRAIN	by Richard M. Restak	12
10	HERITAGE	by Abba Eban	9
11	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	by Shel Silverstein	11
12	SON OF THE MORNING STAR	by Evan S. Connell	13
13	THE WEAKER VESSEL	by Antonia Fraser	14
14	VIS IS DEAD AND I DON'T FEEL SO GOOD MYSELF	by Lewis Grizzard	10
15	ONE WRITER'S BEGINNINGS	by Eudora Welty	15

**ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS**

1	WHAT THEY DON'T TEACH YOU AT HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL	by Max H. McCrumb	1
2	WOMEN COMING OF AGE	by Jane Fonda with Mignon McCarthy	2
3	THE PRUDHOMES OF LOUISIANA	by Paul Prudhomme	3
4	EAT TO WIN	by Robert Hase	3
5	NOTHING DOWN	by Robert G. Allen	6

**BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal South opened a hand that most players would pass. Over four spades from West, his partner bid four no-trump, which would be ambiguous in many more experienced partnerships.

South had to decide whether four no-trump was unusual, showing minor-suit length, or Blackwood. He guessed the latter, wrongly, and bid five diamonds to show an ace. North passed, assuming that his partner preferred diamonds to clubs.

South suspected that he had done the wrong thing when

East began to think. And when East finally doubled, South took corrective action by bidding six clubs. East doubled again, consistent but less confident.

By good fortune North-South had reached the slam from the side that was likely to make. West led the spade queen, and when East took the ace it was all over. East shifted to the heart king, and South took the ace. He drew trumps and worked on diamonds. Eventually the heart loser in dummy was discarded on the spade king and the fifth diamond in the dummy was established. The doubled slam was

NORTH				SOUTH (D)			
♠	A K Q J	♥	A K Q J	♠	A K Q J	♥	A K Q J
♦	A K Q J	♣	A K Q J	♦	A K Q J	♣	A K Q J
West led the spade queen.							

**Canadian Stock Markets Jan. 15**

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto			
	High	Low	Close
496 Abn Pro	55 1/2	53	53 1/2
498 Agri Ind	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
499 Alcan	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
500 Alcan	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
501 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
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767 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
768 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
769 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
770 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
771 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
772 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
773 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
774 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
775 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
776 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
777 Alcan	1 1/2		



## SPORTS

Rookie Jordan Brilliant  
As Bulls Down Nuggets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CHICAGO — It happened again Monday night. Michael Jordan had his best game of the year. It's hard to believe, but the brilliant Chicago rookie is improving with each contest.

In his first game since accomplishing the National Basketball

## NBA FOCUS

Association's most awesome feat — setting out Richmond Coliseum, the Cleveland Cavaliers' home court — Jordan recorded 35 points, 14 rebounds and 15 assists in leading the Bulls to a 122-113 triumph over the Denver Nuggets. It was the first triple-double of Jordan's career.

In the night's only other game, Washington beat Cleveland, 101-91.

Although entering the contest as the NBA's No. 7 scorer, Jordan showed the superstar's quality of dominating without necessarily putting points on the board. "They kind of didn't pay much attention to me at first, so I passed off and got some boards," said Jordan, who had only nine points at halftime.

Said Denver Coach Doug Moe: "We let them score inside too damn easy. That really goofed us up. So we had to turn our defense around — and Jordan went crazy."

The Bulls extended a 54-48 half-time advantage to 72-63 midway in the third quarter. But Alex English tallied 12 of his 25 points in the period as Denver took an 87-86 lead into the final quarter.

Behind Jordan and Steve Johnson, who had 22 points, Chicago built up a 105-97 edge, but with 6:02 remaining Denver cut the deficit to 105-102. In the next three and a half minutes the Bulls went on a 10-4 tear — Jordan hitting for six straight points — to put the game out of reach.

Chicago Coach Kevin Loughery hardly minced words about Jordan. "He has all the ability that made Jerry West one of the greatest players in the history of the NBA. He participated in every phase of the offense — when he wasn't scoring, he was giving out assists or rebounding to lead the break."

Loughery praised West, the outstanding all-around former Los Angeles Lakers, as a great rebounder. "But after tonight's performance," he said, "there is no doubt in my mind that Jordan compares favorably in every sense of the word."

"It was really a solid win when you consider we had two starters, Orlando Woolridge and Caldwell Jones, out of the lineup."

"But Jordan's play showed me how well one player can control a game."



Michael Jordan returns to earth Monday after a slam dunk.

## Coping With Super Bowl Hype

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's almost out of its teens, but it remains the spoiled rich kid of sports, obsessed by its birthday parties that get more extravagant each year. Super Bowl XIX will present the Miami Dolphins and the San Francisco 49ers Sunday in Palo Alto, California, almost as an afterthought to the hype. But by now, coaches appear to have learned how to cope with the hoopla of Super Bowl week.

"I want our players to get caught up in all that," Don Shula says. "They've earned it and they should enjoy it. But set aside enough time to get their work done."

Shula should know. This will be his sixth Super Bowl trip, the most for a National Football League coach. As the Dolphins coach, his record is 2-2, and as the Baltimore

Colts coach before that he was embarrassed by the 16-7 loss to the Jets in Super Bowl III.

"I think you learn from every year you're there," he said. "Don't ask me to talk about that Jet game," he said with a hard smile, "but I learned through the years that if you rebel or reject it or let it bother you, it'll turn what should be an enjoyable time into a miserable time."

Shula learned the hard way, especially on a drizzly Monday before that game when he let Joe Namath bother him. For more than a week, the New York Jet quarterback had been saying that Darley Lamonica of the Oakland Raiders was a better quarterback than Earl Morrill, who had guided the Colts to the NFL title as the replacement for the injured Johnny Unitas. And when Shula was asked that day

about Namath's statement, he glared.

"I don't know how Namath can rap Earl," he said. "Anyone who doesn't give Earl the credit he deserves is wrong." The veins in Shula's neck had thickened. The firmness of his square-jawed face betrayed his controlled anger.

"But I guess," he said with a sharp edge in his voice, "Namath can say whatever the hell he wants."

When the Jets won, Shula had learned not to overreact to an opposing opinion. Three years later, the Dolphins lost Super Bowl VI to the Dallas Cowboys, 24-3, and Shula was unfairly branded as a coach who couldn't win the big one. But the next year the Dolphins completed their perfect 17-0 season with a 14-7 victory over the Washington Redskins in Super Bowl VII. When they arrived for Super Bowl VIII against the Minnesota Vikings in Houston the following year, Shula had learned to relax. The morning of his first formal news conference, he looked out at the assembled members of the news media and smiled.

"Good morning, Breakfast Clubbers," he said. By having a team in three of the first eight Super Bowl games, Shula had learned how to handle what George Allen called "distractions." In his only Super Bowl appearance, the Redskins coach complained about how the daily news conferences were disrupting his preparation.

"For the first time in my career as a coach," Allen announced at the Friday news conference for the two head coaches. "I'm missing practice."

The more Allen talked about distractions, the more his players were distracted; the more uptight the coaches got. One day that week, Allen dispatched an aide to the Los Angeles Coliseum to check the angle of the sun during the hours the game would be played. It didn't help. The next year, it didn't help the Vikings for Bud Grant to complain about the locker room at their practice site.

That year some of the Dolphins players also had a complaint. The club policy was to take players' wives to Houston, but some of the single players were annoyed because the offer specified wives only, not girlfriends.

Most teams now offer to pay for the transportation and hotel of a player's "guest" over the Super Bowl weekend. But when the Vikings lost that game, coaches realized that most of the losing Super Bowl teams had been the loudest complainers. As soon as the Pittsburgh Steelers qualified for Super Bowl IX, their first appearance in the game, Chuck Noll established the outlook for his team and staff.

"Look on this game as a reward," he told them. "Let's go to



Dolphin Coach Don Shula, deplaining in San Francisco.

New Orleans and have a good time."

No team has ever had a better time at the Super Bowl than the Steelers — four appearances, a record four victories. Instead of resisting the hype and hoopla, the Steelers seemed to relish it. In those years, photo days on Monday, followed by mandatory morning news conferences on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for the players at their respective hotels.

Since then, the Super Bowl schedule has been revised. The two teams now put out uniforms for photo day on Tuesday, then submit themselves Wednesday and Thursday to interviews. The two coaches also appear Friday at Super Bowl headquarters, which this week is at the Hyatt Embarcadero in San Francisco. While the Dolphins will stay and practice in Oakland until Saturday, the 49ers will be working at their usual Redwood City complex.

When the 49ers players arrived at their Michigan hotel for Super Bowl XVI three years ago, they were met by a uniformed bellhop with silver hair. Bill Walsh had borrowed a bellboy uniform and created the desired effect — a laugh. And his 49ers won. As much as anything else, a Super Bowl coach must keep his players from taking the hype and hoopla too seriously.

To say the Super Bowl is only a football game is an oversimplification. By next Sunday, it will be only a football game. But until then, it's a happening of hype that creates an unnatural game.

And for everybody but the players and coaches, the Super Bowl is really one big party — one party after another, if not several simultaneously. Unlike most NFL club owners, Al Davis, the managing general partner of the Los Angeles Raiders, doesn't attend a Super Bowl unless his team is competing. After the Raiders had lost an American Conference championship game, he was asked if he was going to the Super Bowl, anyway.

"No," he said with a shrug. "I don't like parties."

## To an Outlander Feeling European Winter's Chill

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Open letter to Fandi Ahmad, a young Singaporean soccer international who is suffering a second, harsh European winter in the Netherlands, where he plays, when fit, with FC Groningen. Dear Fandi:

We may never meet and I have only glimpsed your talents through the keyhole of television — notably your match-winning display against Inter Milan in 1983.

But because your quality was so special that day, I felt moved to address to read in the Straits Sunday Times that you, whose pure soccer skill may never be equaled by another Singaporean, felt ashamed — like a wounded samurai warrior — to face your home public during the holidays after a bad year in the Netherlands.

Are you familiar with Jesper Olsen's problems with Manchester United? Being Scandinavian, he is not perturbed by alien coldness. He needs no special potions rubbed into his feet and thighs, and you might think that because he is "world-renowned Olsen cannot know your doubts, your fluctuations in form, confidence and physical well-being."

Fandi, you would be so wrong. Like you, Olsen has fair faced vulnerability.

He is dogged by injuries arising in part from having a physique not dissimilar to your own. His slight frame has been kicked by defenders who would prefer that an impudent little foreigner did not make money out of them.

He is having to adjust to methods more physical, to live with the loneliness of a bachelor boy in sumptuous five-star isolation.

Indeed, in one respect, Olsen's pressure is greater. His agent in Copenhagen, a father-figure the way Jasp Reinders was to you when you first arrived in Europe, negotiated a deal that cost Manchester United more than a million dollars — \$700,000 to his previous master, Ajax of Amsterdam, and \$3,000 a week for two years for Olsen.

Nice cushion, nasty millstone. For the benefit of others who might read this, forgive my explaining more about Olsen; things that you, an adopted player on this continent, doubtless know.

Come March Olsen will turn 24, although he retains the looks, enthusiasms and instincts of a schoolboy. Those qualities, it seems to me, you share, and an almost childlike wonder at scoring Roy of the Rovers goals — yours against Inter Milan and Olsen's against Feyenoord that same winter.

Remember his? Olsen ran 35 yards to outwit five Feyenoord defenders (not one of them laying a boot on him, much less depriving him of the ball), and then scored cheekily from what seemed an impossible angle.

I can still see defenders lunging in and missing. I can see two of them clashing like cymbals as his burst of acceleration, like a cheetah's, carries him clear. But I need video to remind me that the masterpiece took precisely eight touches on the ball and 6.3 seconds to execute, and would require 21 separate frames to pinpoint shifts of balance and direction.

It was what Pelé calls "the beautiful art" — creating something out of nothing. And that creativity reveals something precious about Olsen and about you. You both come from small nations where roboticlike coaching is, thankfully, at a minimum. Ask yourself why you shot against Inter from more than 20 meters. Or why Olsen took on half of Feyenoord's team.

"From the beginning in Denmark, I played this way," says Olsen. "I always like to have the ball and pass a man." One man, yes; but live? Olsen smashes through snaggled teeth. He didn't realize there had been five, just as you took no measurement against Milan.

If either of you had stopped to

figure the odds and still gone ahead, you are either absolute geniuses (and maybe you are) or selfish in the extreme. Percentage theory has it that you both attempted things of outrageous brilliance while others were better placed to score.

Well, the day players like Ahmad and Olsen obey that law will be my last as a soccer spectator.

Meanwhile, arriving at Manchester with that club's 50,000 faithful dreaming that he was the second coming of that great entertainer George Best, Olsen is on paper a flop.

Where is Olsen when United needs him? He has scored twice with half the season gone. His left ankle, damaged by a Hungarian goalkeeper two years ago, is still dodgy after microsurgery and a plastic insertion. A thigh muscle has gone as well, and for five games now his absence has been taken for granted.

Oh, he has thrilled Manchester periodically. Olsen is incapable of playing 90 minutes without leaving at least one moment to cherish. But among Englishmen who are more long-distance runners than ball artists, he was always likely to be too brittle in the 60-game slog through ice and mud and snow.

Olsen says if he were a defender he'd tackle hard against a player like himself. But he is learning that, although Manchester's heart is lost to fast attacking play, the manager and coach demand sweat and toil, with forwards "tucking back" to protect the defense. When the going gets tough, Olsen is likely to be withdrawn, as has already twice happened in Manchester red.

I am not suggesting Olsen will fail Manchester United, or that Arsenal, which rejected him as a teenager because he looked too skinny and frail, can crow. (Arsenal's own \$800,000 purchase, Charlie Nicholas, has endured a wretched year trying to acclimatize, and he moved a mere 400 miles south of a border supposedly between the same people, the English and Scots.)

All I'm saying, Fandi, is that you are not alone; that even one so skilled as Olsen — whose country scatters dozens of exports — faces challenge that only perseverance, self-belief and a share of fame fortune's favor will conquer.

Olsen's ultimate fulfillment may come other than with Manchester United. Yours may be destined to arrive after Groningen. But you both have the essential thing: talent.

## ROB HUGHES

## Capitals Beat 'Stars, 6-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LANDOVER, Maryland — Although he's only scored seven goals all season and just 56 in his National Hockey League career, Craig Laughlin has the goal-scorer's critics down pat.

"They don't ask how you score, just whether you score," said the Washington wing after Monday night's game with Minnesota. Although

## NHL FOCUS

though Alan Haworth and Scott Stevens each scored two goals, it was Laughlin's disputed second-period tally that provided the margin of victory for the Capitals, who took a 6-3 decision from the North Stars.

In Monday's only other game, New Jersey beat the New York Rangers, 2-1.

The victory raised Washington's record to 25-12-7, and moved the Capitals back into a tie with Philadelphia for first place in the Patrick Division.

In the second period, Laughlin took a pass from Haworth and cut toward the Minnesota goal; he was in the process of shooting when he was damped by Bo Berglund.

Both Laughlin and the puck slid into goaltender Gilles Meloche, who appeared to have stopped the shot before being bumped back into the net by the sliding Laughlin and losing control of the puck.

Minnesota unavailingly protested referee Denis Morel's call.

"He blew the whistle," insisted the losing coach, Glen Sonmor. "Then Morel comes over and says he blew it because he lost sight of the puck, but when he saw it again he saw it was in."

"If you lose sight of the puck, you can't allow the goal. There's no

way that one counts if it wasn't for the other one."

The "other one" was Acton's, who had scored Minnesota's first goal of the night at 2:56, after the Caps had built a 2-0 first-period lead.

Acton's shot from the right of the crease bounced off goalie Bob Mason and deflected toward the junction of the post and crossbar. The puck was quickly in and out of the net.

The goal judge turned on the red light; Morel first waved off the tally but then changed his mind. "Not surprisingly, Mason, who picked up his seventh straight victory between trips to the minors, didn't feel Acton's shot was in the net."

"He just got away from everybody," Mason admitted. "But I got a piece of his shot with my stick, then my glove, then it hit the post where it meets the crossbar and bounced out."

Haworth got the game's opening goal unassisted at 14:46 of the first period and scored again at 9:53 of the third.

Stevens had a power play goal at 4:29 of the second and closed the scoring at 16:40 of the final period. Like Haworth he now has 12 goals for the season.

Mike Gartner got Washington's other goal, his 26th of the year, at 18:09 of the first period. Dino Ciccarelli picked up a pair of second-period goals for the North Stars.

Washington led, 4-3, after two periods. Said Sonmor: "There's nobody I know of that's harder to come back against in the third period" than Washington.

The record bears him out: In 20 games in which they've taken a lead into the final period, the Caps are 17-1-2.

## SCOREBOARD

## Hockey

## National Hockey League Leaders

National Hockey League leaders through Jan. 15:				
OFFENSE				
Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Gretzky, Edmonton	44	83	124	207
Kuri, Edmonton	41	44	83	127
Bauer, N.Y.I.	37	39	76	115
Hewitt, Winnipeg	37	48	67	115
S. Suter, N.Y.I.	34	41	67	115
Kerr, Philadelphia	34	37	71	108
Dionne, Los Angeles	34	41	67	108
MacLean, Winnipeg	29	40	69	109
Gosselin, Detroit	29	39	68	107
Tessier, N.Y.I.	28	37	65	103
Nielsen, Calgary	21	34	55	89

Power-Play Goals				
Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Kerr, Phil	41	11	11	22
Barclay, Phil	39	10	10	20
Crowder, Buf	38	9	9	18

Short-handed Goals				
Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Gretzky, Edm	41	5	5	10
Kaplan, Bos	41	4	4	8
Propp, Phil	40	4	4	8
Devorpe, Tor	37	3	3	6

Game-Winning Goals				
Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Kerr, Phil	41	6	6	12
Kuri, Edm	41	6	6	12
Stefano, Bos	40	6	6	12
Gartner, Was	41	5	5	10
Bauer, N.Y.I.	41	5	5	10
Gretzky, Edm	41	5	5	10

GOALTENDING (Empty-net Goals in Parentheses)				
Player	Team	W	L	GA
Barraso	17	10	3	3.27
Seave	77	40	3	3.10
Cloutier	47	4	9	3.69
Suffice (3)	2,438	128	3	2.91
Propp	2,124	108	1	3.05
Philadelph (1)	2,416	127	1	2.93

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Winnipeg	21	18	4	46	178	183	American League	
Los Angeles	17	17	9	43	190	179	BOSTON—Signed Bruce Kison, pitcher, to a	
Vancouver	10	29	5	25	140	236	one-year contract. Sent Dave Malpass, catcher,	
MONDAYS RESULTS							to Pawtucket of the International League.	
New Jersey	0					0	2-2	HOCKEY
N.Y. Rangers	1					0	0-1	National Hockey League



## OBSERVER

## All the Important Men

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — One day Donald Regan and James Baker went to President Reagan's house. "We have been talking," they said.

The president was happy to hear it, for these were important men. Donald Regan was secretary of the Treasury, James Baker was the White House chief of staff.

"We figured we'll switch jobs," said Donald Regan. "If it's all the same to you."

As the president told his wife at dinner that evening, "These are important men, so naturally I was fascinated and I said, 'When you switch jobs, I'll take Baker's job at the White House.'"

And James Baker had said, "And I'll take Regan's job at the Treasury."

"I see," said the president's wife. "And what did you say?"

"What could I say? These are important men, Nancy."

What he had said was, "Let me sleep on it overnight before I approve it tomorrow."

"Overnight," said the first lady. "Well, actually, the president told her, 'since these were important men I told them I'd sleep on it through a cabinet meeting and approve it immediately afterward, but Baker said there wasn't any cabinet meeting today.'"

Donald Regan had said, "Of course, you could always call an emergency cabinet meeting on short notice."

But James Baker had said, "An emergency meeting might cause so much excitement, the president wouldn't be able to sleep."

The president's wife asked why he had felt obliged to talk about sleeping on the matter. Surely he knew the president's propensity for dwelling on his fondness for sleep.

But these are important men, the president explained.

That night he slept on it. Next day he announced approval of the switcheroo, omitting the word "ridiculous."

After a while Vice President Bush and Senator Robert Dole went to President Reagan's house. "We have been talking," they said.

At dinner that night the president told his wife, "These are important men, so naturally I smiled when I said, 'When you talk about switching jobs, you mean...'"

The president's wife listened. "Let me get this straight," she said. "Dole and Bush agreed it would be best for the country if you and Bush switched jobs and then — when you are vice president and Bush is president — Dole and Bush would switch jobs, making Dole the president and Bush the Republican senator from Kansas."

"I told them I'd sleep on it," she said. "You'd only be vice president."

"These are important men, Nancy. And besides — they had been quite persuasive, Dole and Bush. They had agreed entirely with his point of view. 'Yes,' they had said, 'it would be very confusing for the country to be switched from President Reagan to President Bush, then to President Dole, Senator Bush and Vice President Reagan in the span of a few days. To end that confusion as swiftly as possible...'"

In short, Vice President Reagan would have to switch jobs with one of the cabinet secretaries. Not with one of the heavyweights like George Shultz at State or Caspar Weinberger at Defense.

"That would be a terrible mistake," the president told his wife. "Why?"

"Shultz and Weinberger are important men, Nancy. They could never put up with the boredom and uselessness of being vice president. What Dole and Bush suggested —"

They had phrased it as a question rather than a suggestion: "We know the press's propensity for dwelling on his fondness for sleep. Surely he could have said, 'I'll think about this ridiculous switcheroo in my own good time and until then I'll thank you to get to your jobs while they're still there.'"

"But these are important men," the president explained.

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## A Best-Seller Record in the Attic

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A children's garden of preposterous poems and droll drawings, by an author best known to adults for his cartoons in Playboy magazine, has been on The New York Times best-seller list longer than any hard-cover book in the list's 50-year history.

"A Light in the Attic" by Shel Silverstein, a collection of 135 weird and whimsical poems, has appeared on The Times nonfiction list for 112 weeks — one week longer than "Games People Play" by Eric Berne, which set the previous record in 1967.

The two books could hardly be more different. "Games," by a California psychiatrist, describes neurotic conflict in terms of gamesmanship and catalogs more than 100 psychological games played in and out of the therapist's office.

The games in Silverstein's best seller are less about coping with conflict than about coping with childhood, and are concerned more with adolescent nonsense than with adult neuroses.

In one poem, for example, a boy named Clarence Lee from Tennessee sends away for a mail-order set of parents. In "Quick Trip," two children are swallowed by a giant lizard and deposited safely. Here, in the world created by Silverstein, is the "Prayer of the Selfish Child":

Now I lay me down to sleep,  
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,  
And if I die before I wake,  
I pray the Lord my toys to break.  
So none of the other kids can use 'em.

Silverstein has written several children's books, including two others that have sold more than a million copies: "The Giving Tree" (1964), the story of a tree that gives its fruit, shade, branches and (final-

Remember "Rub-a-dub, dub, three men in a tub?" In Silverstein's attic, a somewhat analogous version reads:

There's too many kids in this tub,  
There's too many elbows to scrub,  
I just washed a bubble,  
That I'm sure was mine,  
There's too many kids in this tub.

If some of Silverstein's poems would give grammarians fits, that does not seem to have bothered children, parents or librarians. "Attic" has sold more than a million copies since 1981, and it has been showered with awards.

"I like to think of 'Light' as not an all-time best seller but as a good book," Silverstein said. He made that statement through his publisher, Harper & Row, because he has long refused to discuss his books or allow Harper's to release any photographs or biographical information about him.

What is known is that Shelby Silverstein was born in 1932; he drew cartoons for Pacific Stars and Stripes as a GI in Japan in the 1950s; he is a longtime Playboy contributor; a performer of his own riddle ballads on records and the composer of the song "A Boy Named Sue." He is also the author of several plays, including "The Lady or the Tiger," which was performed at Manhattan's Ensemble Studio Theater in 1981, and "Wild Life," four one-acts that opened at the Vanguard Theater in 1983.

Silverstein has written several children's books, including two others that have sold more than a million copies: "The Giving Tree" (1964), the story of a tree that gives its fruit, shade, branches and (final-

ly its trunk to a boy, and "Where the Sidewalk Ends" (1974), another collection of poems and drawings. Sales of both books started slowly, then grew steadily — in much the same way, for example, that "Games People Play" started with an advance printing of 3,000 copies but sold 650,000 copies in hard-cover during the last two years on the best-seller list.

By contrast, "A Light in the Attic" was quick out of the starting blocks, rising to No. 2 on the Times' list soon after publication and remaining on the list for 50 consecutive weeks. It sold more than 575,000 copies the first year. In 1983, the book was a best seller only 14 weeks, but last year it returned for more than nine months. It is in its 15th printing.

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PEOPLE  
'Frozen' Boy Doing Well

Jimmy Tontlewicz, the Chicago boy who was considered clinically dead after falling through the ice of Lake Michigan a year ago, is on the road to a full recovery with the exception of a minor speech problem.

On Jan. 15, 1984, Terrence M. Tontlewicz was pulling his 4-year-old son on a sled along the lakeshore. Passersby pulled the father to safety and notified authorities. The boy was pulled out of the water by fire department divers about 20 minutes after the accident. His body temperature was 26.6 degrees centigrade (80 degrees Fahrenheit). Doctors said he was clinically dead, but they kept him in a drug-induced coma while trying to raise his body temperature and monitor for brain damage. They said later that the extreme cold of the water helped save his life by slowing his metabolism. After treatment at the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, Jimmy returned home in April. His mother, Kathy, said he was doing all the things 5-year-olds enjoy, "like getting into trouble." When he grows up, he says, he wants to repair Chicago's elevated trains. But Kenneth Dittkowski, the lawyer for Jimmy's mother, said that, though \$200,000 was raised through the Chicago Sun-Times and Chicago Tribune newspapers to pay for the boy's treatment, Mrs. Tontlewicz is now fighting to meet daily bills and is on public aid. She and Jimmy's father were separated at the time of the accident and have since divorced. Dittkowski said Jimmy's father refused to pay child support.

The National Book Critics Circle named Louise Erdrich's "Love Medicine," a tale of the Chippewa Indians, as 1984's best novel. The biography award went to Joseph Frank's "Dasowsky: The Years of Order 1850-1859," the second volume of a projected four-volume work. The general nonfiction award went to Freeman Dyson's "History and Future of the Nuclear Threat."

Nancy Reagan says it is "absolutely untrue" that her husband is not running the U.S. government. She told United Press International that the recent White House staff shake-up was "wonderful" because "maybe it will stop all these stories

Princess Michael of Kent, long regarded by Fleet Street as the outsider of the British royal family, said in a 40th birthday interview Tuesday that she got along very well with her in-laws. The Austrian woman who married Prince Michael, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, six years ago entered British high society with three social handicaps — she was foreign, Roman Catholic and divorced. "I've broken through the pain barrier and feel, Hello, this is going to be all right," the princess told the Press Association. Britain's domes-tic news agency. "I get on very well with my husband's family. I'm as very good terms with everybody. Prince and Princess Michael are the only members of the royal family who do not receive money from Parliament. The princess said she was determined to support herself and was writing a popular-history book — about 12 princesses who married foreigners. "It may go wrong. But even if I get terrible reviews, I hope I'll be able to cry all the way to the bank," she said.

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